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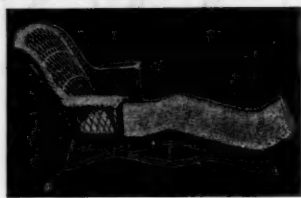
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TO AVOID CONFUSION WITH OTHER PERIODICALS, ADDRESS LETTERS TO ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 558, NEW YORK, NOTING THAT THE LAST WORD IN OUR TITLE IS JOURNAL.

A well-informed correspondent says: "I judge by your editorial in the JOURNAL of the 30th inst. that you do not quite understand the situation at Washington. The Commission on Naval Reorganization met in the office of the Secretary, who read to them his scheme and then left them to attend a Cabinet meeting. At the suggestion of one of the civilians, a brief note was prepared to the President saying that in the opinion of the Commission the initial steps of their work or, in other words, the suggestion, for reorganization should, or had best, come from Congress. According to the most reliable report, further suggestions were made that the President ask for this, and he did ask the chairman of the House and Senate Naval Committee to put this through. It appears that they did not respond, and hence the President went ahead himself. I do not think the Commission ever approved the Secretary's scheme, which, after all, probably was gotten up in the Bureau of Construction and Repair. It is but a continuation of the scheme of Chief Constructor Bowles in 1903, referred to in the Bureau report of 1903, recently published by you, only it goes farther. It certainly does not appear to be legal to practically abolish a bureau created by statute because authority is granted to the head of the department to distribute the work among eight bureaus mentioned by name. Further, certain appropriations are made to be expended by each bureau. How is that to be evaded when these appropriations not only mention the bureau, but the materials, work, etc., etc., for which the money is to be expended? It has been considered heretofore that the articles mentioned under one bureau could not be procured by another. There are living, the Secretary, the Assistant Secretary, and seven of the eight chiefs of bureaus, that took the Department through the last war, a war which was mostly conducted by the Navy, resulting in much credit to that arm of the Service. Yet, apparently, not one of them is worth consulting on this reorganization scheme. Perhaps now, from what I have said, you will better understand future developments. It is certainly the Department rather than the Bureau that needs attention. If a bureau has too much money to spend, the Department will be unable to handle it. Construction and Repair has been near that point for some time."

While nearly every Congress is berated by demagogues for "extravagance" in river and harbor appropriations, the aggregate outlay for what may be termed Continental America is not great when considered as affecting an area of 3,000,000 square miles, with 4,000 miles of coast and a lake system 1,400 miles in length. In a lecture recently delivered at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, a consulting engineer and president of the Pennsylvania Forestry Association made this plain, showing that we fall far short of reaping the full benefits from our 25,000 miles of navigable streams. There are only 2,000 miles of canals in the United States, while Great Britain maintains 4,000 miles of canals and improved rivers, France 3,600 miles of canals and 4,000 miles of navigable rivers, while Germany's canals exceed in total length those of the United States. It is our opinion that too much attention has often been given in this country to improving rivers as rivers, that much greater results would frequently come from canalizing them. A river may absorb millions of appropriations without giving much return as a river, while as a canal it might be a great aid to commerce. The possibilities of canalizing rivers, improving their depth and cross-sections, and constructing coastal deep waterways, are important features of conservation and utilization of water as a national resource. The potential value of water may be judged from the fact that the average yearly rainfall on the

area of Pennsylvania is sufficient to develop, with good water wheels, 3,000,000 horse-power continuously. True conservation, said the lecturer, does not consist in sensationally proclaiming an impending depletion of our natural resources. It is more patriotic to recognize that national development has come from our use of these resources and to treat them as a trust. He who converts any waste product to a useful purpose is a better conservator of resources than one who, viewing merely the quantities used, prophesies national decline. The man who plants a tree is a better friend of forestry than one whose enthusiasm consists in quoting, "Woodman, spare that tree."

Military Red Cross work and the best method of developing it are discussed in the fourth annual report of the American National Red Cross, just submitted to the Secretary of War by Secretary Charles L. Magee. The central committee has been studying this subject and has come to the conclusion that what may be called military Red Cross work, as distinguished from relief work in disasters and catastrophes in time of peace, should be committed to the necessary study and preparation to a board composed largely of military and naval men, surgeons, physicians, heads of nursing corps, and others of like qualifications. To prevent local and national relief agencies from duplicating work, it is planned to elect the stronger and more efficient charity organization societies as institutional members, to obtain their trained personnel, to take charge, under national direction, of relief measures. An emergency relief board of fifteen persons is to be appointed by the president of the Red Cross to study, prepare for and supervise emergency relief in all states of the Union and exterior possessions. The membership, though increased by several thousand members, did not gain as largely as had been looked for. Major Charles Lynch, Med. Corps, U.S.A., a member of the Red Cross, has prepared a hand-book on first aid, and it is hoped that the Young Men's Christian Association will adopt this work as a text-book. Special instruction of relief columns has been begun, and arrangements are making to affiliate the Federation of Trained Nurses with the Red Cross, so as to provide trained nurses in cases of calamity, epidemics, etc. Among the receipts in the year for the endowment fund we find one of \$400, from Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, U.S.N., retired. The central committee, beside the chairman, Major Gen. G. W. Davis, U.S.A., retired, includes former Surg. Gen. Robert M. O'Reilly, U.S.A., and Med. Dir. John C. Wise, U.S.N. For their services as Red Cross representatives at Hattiesburg, Miss., after the cyclone last summer, special medals have been voted to Major C. A. Devol, U.S.A., and Major Wendell L. Simpson, U.S.A.

The controversy over the question whether the Marines should be taken off the battleships has been determined through the order of the President assigning them to shore duty and the inability of Congress to interfere. When this question was before the regular committee we gave a thorough resumé of the salient points brought out as in our issue of Dec. 19, when we gave the statements of Admiral Pillsbury, U.S.N., and General Elliott, U.S.M.C. (pages 435 and 427) and of Jan. 23, page 567, where were set forth the views of Admiral Evans, U.S.N. Now, however, the incident is closed by the recent acquiescence of Congress in the President's action. There are no intricate problems entering into this Marine question. The issue was very simple as viewed by both sides. Even Comdr. W. F. Fullam, U.S.N., who does not seek to evade the responsibility for much of the agitation against Marines on board ship, frankly says his only objection to the Marines on ships is that it is bad policy to have two classes of men on a ship. "I could handle a ship all right with only Marines on board," he says, "and so I could with only bluejackets. What I am against is the mixing of the classes when one class is, or should be, all-sufficient for ship duties." In this clear-cut statement there is no evidence of hostility to the Marines as marines, and it is in just such a broad spirit that we hope the President's order will be accepted and lived up to. Indeed, it is a splendid tribute to the character of the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the Marine Corps that at the close of their period of activity on board ship, extending over decades, such a testimonial as that of Commander Fullam, which, we doubt not, is the prevailing sentiment in the Navy, should speed them to their new duties on shore.

An officer of the Army who has been pestered, as others have been, with the circulars of a promoting corporation, asks: "What do you suppose makes them so anxious to help me get rich?" We cannot answer this, but we are sure that if our correspondent were to respond to the touching appeals to permit his bank account to be increased, which he evidently does not intend to do, his gain would be that of the man who furnished the money for a partnership, to which the other party contributed the experience. At the end of the year the first man had the experience and the other man the money. The unlimited confidence these circular advertising corporations have in the gullibility of the average possessor of small means is shown by the nature of the arguments they present to draw money out of pockets from which it can be ill spared. The statements that their purpose is to secure additional working capital, etc., etc., are false upon their face, for money is abundant for investment in enterprises that can stand the test of such a searching investigation as any

man accustomed to investing money would require. All circulars recommending investment in enterprises of which one has no other knowledge than that furnished by promoters should find their speedy way into the waste paper basket. Their only value is as kindling material. It should never be forgotten that the most hopeful of enterprises may be wrecked by lack of sound business and financial management and the men who have this in sufficient degree belong to the obnoxious class of capitalists or to the even more pernicious class of multi-millionaires whom we are being taught to avoid as the inhabitants of the East did the lepers of old, whose warning cry of "unclean! unclean!" cleared the way before them.

Major John C. F. Tillson, 4th U.S. Inf., after service with the Illinois National Guard, believes that there should be skilled instructors from the Army for every company of the Guard. He is convinced that "the National Guard want to be good soldiers, they want to be efficient, they are the best patriots among us." Still, even among such willing learners, elementary instruction is so apparent that he considers it would be an exhibition of pedantry on the part of the instructor to attempt to give instruction in the refinements of military art. "Few indeed would have been interested in such work and fewer could have appreciated it." This opinion about a company Army instructor is not shared by Capt. M. C. Kerth, 23d U.S. Inf., who served with the District of Columbia troops last year and who writes: "My experience at three National Guard encampments leads me to believe that an officer of the Regular Army cannot be used advantageously with a larger command than a regiment; that an officer as instructor must be from the same branch of the Service as the troops he is instructing; and that one of the quickest and most thorough ways of disseminating instruction is by means of a non-commissioned officers' school, in which all the non-commissioned officers of the regiment are formed into a company and drilled in close and extended order, patrolling, advance and rear guard and out-post duty, the regimental officers being required to attend as spectators, one hour being devoted to this drill and a half hour later to officers' school, the instruction covering as far as possible the drills of the succeeding morning."

Capt. Robert L. Howze, 6th U.S. Cavalry, who relinquished his duties as commandant of cadets at West Point on Feb. 1, after a most able administration, goes to Porto Rico, where he assumes command of the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, with the rank of lieutenant colonel. He is recognized as one of the ablest officers in the Army, and is the holder of a medal of honor won for bravery in action against Sioux Indians. His fine records in the Spanish War and in campaigning in the Philippines are matters of history. While in the Philippines Colonel Howze was in command of the detachment that rescued Lieut. J. C. Gillmore, of the Navy, in 1899. Lieutenant Gillmore, it will be remembered, was captured by the insurgent General Tinio, of Luzon, and the pursuit and final routing of that noted desperado is one of the achievements of the Army in the Far East. For a week Colonel Howze followed Tinio through an unknown country, driving the insurgents before him. The country through which the bandit fled was a desolate one, and there was little food to be had, and long before that chase ended Howze's men were in rags and barefooted, while scores of them succumbed to the rigors of the climate and the terrible privations to which they were subjected. The Colonel who commanded Howze's regiment, the 34th U.S. Volunteers, reported that Howze was "a bundle of nerves and grit." Colonel Howze is thoroughly familiar with Porto Rico, having previously served there for quite an extended period.

The Boston Transcript very sensibly says: "The Navy is so large and so expensive a service to-day that it demands expert talent at its head. Unfortunately Secretaries of the Navy have been, too frequently, politicians for whom no better place could be found. In this predicament the idea has been mooted that we must come to selecting a naval officer to be Secretary of the Navy. Such a selection, however, would be open to objection, and a very serious objection, too, that nothing in his professional training would be likely to provide him with the business knowledge required of one who disburses scores of millions of dollars in the management of a service to which many industries are handmaidens. The most that can be expected of a Secretary of the Navy is that he should be a man that can carry out policies; to decide general questions, and administer his department with a view to the closest economy consistent with the efficiency of the Service."

The severe storm which the Battleship Fleet encountered in October, 1908, on the voyage from Cavite, P.I., to Japan, was the means of calling attention to what is said to be a serious defect in battleship ventilation. It has been recommended in reports from the Fleet to the Department that certain changes be made so as to overcome the discomfort suffered by the men when everything must be fastened down. Some of the recommendations can be carried out, while others cannot, because of mechanical difficulties and the element of weight and cost. While admitting that everything should be done for the comfort and convenience of the men on a warship, there is some doubt whether considerable expense should be undergone to meet storm conditions which a ship will have to face only at rare intervals.

Nowhere are the physician's services considered more of a duty to humanity, irrespectively of the question of compensation, than at West Point, where the large number of artisans and laborers employed by the various contractors engaged in the extensive construction work now in progress are treated freely by the medical officers of the Academy, though the civilians have no claim upon them whatsoever. So generously has this aid been extended, and often at much inconvenience, that many of the people have come to look upon the medical officers as charity hospitals and to demand as a right what has been extended as a courtesy. Major Charles M. Gandy, Med. Corps, U.S.A., reports one instance where a foreman became indignant because a drunken employee was not admitted to the hospital to sleep off the effects of his potations till he could go to work. The surgical work thus gratuitously given to civilians has not been inconsiderable, several abdominal sutures being included in the cases. More professional work is done probably for civilians than for the strictly military population of the post. We do not hesitate to call this an imposition upon the kindness and generosity of the Army medical officers that should be stopped. Consulting the statistics of operations by Capt. John N. Hanner, Med. Corps, in the past year, we find he performed seventy operations. Of these six were on officers, twenty-two on cadets, twenty-three on enlisted men, and nineteen on civilians. Of the forty-two operations by Capt. Robert C. Loving, Med. Corps, eighteen were on enlisted men and twenty-three on civilians, with only one on an officer. Capt. Lloyd L. Smith, Med. Corps, had twenty-eight operations, eight of these being civilians, while of the sixteen by Contract Surg. George T. Tyler, U.S.A., just one-half were on civilians. In the civilian class have been found most of the diseases ordinarily met with by the civilian practitioner in a town of 2,000 inhabitants, and in addition accidents and injuries incident to blasting and heavy construction work. Such cases, while giving eloquent testimony to the disinterestedness and self-sacrificing spirit of the Army surgeon, are not within the scope of his military duties, and where without violating the obligations of a common humanity they can be turned over to civilian practitioners, the post surgeons should be relieved of that work.

The large number of enlistments contributed by Missouri to the U.S. Navy is a puzzle to the recruiting officers. In 1907 the St. Louis office enlisted more men than any other except New York city, which, with its immense advantages of larger population, seafaring class, knowledge of the Navy, etc.; exceeded the Missouri office less than 300, the figures being New York, 1,579; Pennsylvania, 1,316; Missouri, 1,284. In the fiscal year Missouri passed Pennsylvania for second place, enlisting 1,813, against 1,573 by the Keystone state, while New York had 2,891. Ohio came up well that year with 1,068, though it had had only 574 in 1906 and 602 in 1907. Colorado should not be overlooked, for in 1907 it sent 607 recruits and in 1908, 760. In 1906 the total enlistments in the United States for the Navy were 13,418; in 1907, 14,329, and in 1908 more than twice that number, or 29,919. Singularly enough no record was kept of enlistments by stations prior to 1906. The totals for the three years place Missouri well in the lead for second place, with 4,017 against Pennsylvania's 3,482, New York being first with 5,964. The recruits obtained in the Great Lake region and the Middle West are of a comparatively high standard and a much larger percentage of those who appear are accepted. The number rejected, due to lack of citizenship, unsatisfactory past record, illiteracy, physical defects, or failure to furnish evidence of age required by law is much less at the inland stations than in the larger cities on the coast. The cost of transporting the recruits to the coast is not a small matter. For example, the total enlistments for the year 1907 at Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis and Denver were 3,818, while at Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore the total was 3,900. The cost of sending about 4,000 recruits from the four interior places to training stations would approximate \$134,800, which with allowances for discharged men going back, etc., would bring the total to \$168,000, while the cost of sending 4,000 recruits from New York or Boston to training station or receivership would be only about \$7,300, a difference of \$161,200.

Major Charles M. Gandy, Med. Corps, U.S.A., stationed at West Point, thinks a light canvas resembling the enlisted man's barrack shoe might be worn by the cadets with advantage in camp and possibly in barracks when not on duty. In the summer he has found a number of cases of maceration or "scalding" between and under the toes, which he attributes to excessive perspiration, due in part to the constant wearing of a shoe of heavy, black, polished and impervious leather. Hence his recommendation for a lighter shoe. Various experimental shoes were tried in the year and Major Gandy believes the one recommended by the board and that devised by the Superintendent are the most satisfactory. Army officers on duty with the militia found much fault with the footwear. Lieut. Col. C. A. Booth, 7th U.S. Inf., who last year was with the Michigan troops, says there was no uniformity in shoes, each man furnishing his own. The close of the camp found many men practically shoeless and there were numerous cases of sore feet. Lieut. Leslie A. I. Chapman, 1st U.S. Cav., saw in the case of the Vermont troops every form of shoe from a toothpick patent leather Oxford to a hunting boot. The campaign shoe, he urges, should be issued as part of the uniform and worn at all drills, so that it could be broken in. He deems the issue of new shoes just prior to maneuvers or an encampment to be very harmful.

The extent of the instruction given to the enlisted men of the Navy is not understood generally. Admiral Pillsbury, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, explained it recently in asking the House Committee on Naval Affairs for an increase of the contingent fund from \$12,462 to \$20,000. In 1906, the appropriation was \$25,000, but was cut in two for no good reason. In asking for the increase, Admiral Pillsbury said: "It is chiefly designed for the purchase of publications and appliances for the instruction of enlisted men. We have a number of classes to instruct our men in the peculiar work of the Navy. An electrician comes in, and maybe he is a pretty good electrician for shore work, but is not for Navy work, and we have to give him a little schooling; the same is true of the seaman gunner's class at the navy yard, and there is also a class for musicians. It is extremely hard to get

good musicians at all. We have machinists and artificers coming in, and cooks, and since we have taken the aliens out of the ships we have to instruct even mess attendants in waiting on the table and making up beds. There are quite a number of publications that we get out for these different classes. We have pamphlets for electricians, artificers, machinists, stewards, and cooks, handy book for apprentice seamen, etc. We really want money for these publications. We have nine or ten different classes, some of them numbering as high as a hundred and fifty. We pick up from the scrap piles of the navy yards tools that have been discarded, and we fit them up so as to instruct with them. We pick up old dynamos that have been condemned and the electricians put them together and study them up; and we take old switchboards and things of that kind and let them experiment with them. But we have no money that we can expend for any appliances. Even for the cooking school we have been taking old coppers to use in instructing these people."

Army Alterations, a quarterly publication, edited by Capt. James A. Moss, 24th Inf., is in its way unique, covering, as it does, an entirely new field, and the undertaking bespeaks a commendable spirit of progress on the part of both editor and publisher. It is a compact, business-like pamphlet, giving all changes since publication in the Army Regulations, the regulations governing the Organized Militia, the Manual of Guard Duty, the Manual for Courts-Martial, Cavalry Drill Regulations, Coast Artillery Drill Regulations, Field Artillery Drill Regulations, Infantry Drill Regulations, Post Exchange Regulations, Uniform Order, Army Transport Service Regulations, Small-Arms Firing Regulations, Field Service Regulations, Quartermaster's Manual, Subsistence Manual, Manual for Pay Department, and Manual for Medical Department. Army Alterations, which, indeed, fills a long and keenly felt need in the Service, is really tantamount to much more than a quarterly publication of new editions of the Army Regulations, the Regulations Governing the Organized Militia, the Manual of Guard Duty and the fourteen other publications named; for, in addition to giving all the changes, it gives also the War Department interpretations of various paragraphs, as well as decisions affecting indirectly certain paragraphs. Each number of Army Alterations will give all changes in the Army Regulations, Manual of Guard Duty, etc., from the time of their issue to the date of publication of the various numbers of Army Alterations, so that upon the receipt of any one number the previous one may be discarded. The pamphlet is of such size that it will fit snugly in the back part of the Army Regulations, thus being habitually kept in a handy, convenient place. It is published by the Franklin Hudson Publishing Company, Kansas City, Mo.; single copies, seventy-five cents; by subscription, \$2 a year; free sample copies sent upon application.

The commission in charge of the joint celebration of the 300th anniversary of the discovery of the Hudson River by Henry Hudson and the 100th anniversary of the successful application of steam to the navigation of the river has issued a statement of the scope and plan of what is known as the Hudson-Fulton celebration. The president is Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, and among the vice-presidents are Gen. Horace Porter and Gen. Frederick D. Grant. The people of Holland, it is announced, are building a reproduction of the "Half Moon," the first white man's craft probably that ever cut the waters of the American Rhine, as Hudson made his discovery under the auspices of the Dutch East Indies Company. This ship at the celebration will be manned with a crew in the costumes of the time of Henry Hudson. The National Government will be represented by the Army and Navy. In New York city the celebration will begin on Monday, Sept. 27, 1909, and continue through the week. Thursday will be the day of the military parade. There will be no civic bodies in this parade. It is expected fully 25,000 Regular troops, bluejackets, marines, Guardsmen and naval militia men will be in the line. Friday will be naval parade day, and a large fleet is expected to escort fac-similes of the Half Moon and the Clermont as far as Newburgh. A counter-procession will move southward from Albany, the two naval divisions meeting at Newburgh, where appropriate ceremonies will be held. On Monday, the opening day, reproductions of the Half Moon and the Clermont will be received in the Hudson with appropriate honors. On Tuesday there will be an historical parade, composed of floats, etc. Wednesday will be given over to educational exercises, and Saturday will be a grand carnival day, culminating at night in a great carnival parade. There will also be an Upper Hudson week for celebrations in Dutchess, Ulster and other counties.

The report of Vetn. Daniel LeMay, 4th Field Art., U.S.A., on the success of the veterinary field hospital at a militia camp, will please all lovers of horses. The hospital was under the supervision of Major Edward F. McGlachlin, jr., 4th Field Art. In addition to the animals belonging to four troops of cavalry and two mountain batteries, there were officers' private animals, machine-gun mules, and the beasts of the Quartermaster's Department, numbering in all about 1,300. The hospital was in operation thirty days, and received for treatment thirty-three cases. The ailments ranged from common injuries, resulting from kicks, to the more serious internal disorders, like septic pneumonia, heat prostration and sand colic. Beside these there were on an average three cases a day brought to the hospital for treatment or advice, which were not serious enough for admission to the hospital. Veterinarian LeMay recommends the permanent adoption of such hospitals for all long encampments. The prompt treatment of animals not only avoided serious complications, but brought about an early return to work.

Army surgeons will hear with interest of the issue of a pamphlet by the Merchants' Association of New York, discussing the question of sewage disposal, as related to the fight for pure water. The two leading articles in the pamphlet are "The Sewage Problem Popularly Stated," by Clark P. Collins, sanitary engineer, and the report of the British Royal Commission on sewage disposal. One of the most important statements in the report of the commission is, that it is practicable to purify the sewage of towns to any degree required, either by land treatment or by artificial filters. Mr. Clark says that every Army medical officer will indorse, that "it is nothing short of a crime to contaminate the rivers with

filth." Four methods of sewage disposal are now in use in this country—crude disposal, chemical precipitation, irrigation and filtration. The latter, which he deems the best, is now being adopted all over the country. Sewage in this system is poured upon large areas of sand and, in percolating through, the desired purification is obtained. Sewage disposal plants having sand filters remove from ninety to ninety-eight per cent. of the organic matter and from ninety-eight to ninety-nine and nine-tenths per cent. of the bacteria. Sprinkling filters may be used if sand is not available, but are not so efficient as sand filters.

The value to bluejackets of the Navy of amusements and entertainment ashore has been so effectively demonstrated that persons interested in the merchant seamen are working along similar lines. The Seaman's Church Institute has been organized in New York city, headed by Protestant Episcopal Bishop David H. Greer. Seamen of the merchant marine to the number of 250,000 visit the port of New York every year, where they have to shift for themselves, often falling victims in their bluff innocence to a criminal ring of shipping masters, boarding-house keepers, and ships' tailors, which for years is said to have dominated the water front of New York. The new institute purposes to provide decent lodging-house accommodations, banking and postal facilities, etc., and to protect the seaman from the "water-front sharks." The treasurer, who asks subscriptions to help along the work, is Frank T. Warburton, 1 State street, New York.

There is little danger of food not being properly masticated at West Point if care of the teeth counts for anything. In the year past 663 persons were treated under the supervision of Dr. Robert T. Oliver, examining and supervising dental surgeon, U.S.A. The operations numbered 1,918. The personnel of the post was represented in these cases in these proportions: Officers, 26.40 per cent.; cadets, 40.77, and enlisted men, 23.83. Of the 1,459 cases presented, 572 were for dental caries, or decay, and 222 for defective filling, while 34 teeth and roots were extracted. The trouble has been that the dental surgeons have been unable to perform all the work presented, and Major Gandy, Med. Corps, U.S.A., surgeon at the Academy, disapproves the suggestion of the dental surgeons that they spend several weeks examining the mouths of cadets for additional defects.

Troops of the Army and National Guard that did duty in the Pine Plains camp last summer will read with interest of the application for an appropriation of \$2,050 for oiling parade grounds and roads adjacent to keep down the dust, at the naval training station, California, which in summer is said to be one of the dustiest places in the country. Water dries up so quickly that it is of little use to lay the dust. Doubtless the soldiers would like an appropriation for putting the sand "out of business" at Pine camp, where it seemed to be everywhere, in the shoes, eyes, throats and guns of the maneuverers. One veteran of the Spanish war said he didn't know which he detested the more, the insects of Cuba or the penetrating sand of northern New York.

From a second lieutenant of the U.S. Infantry we have received a communication on the proposed separation of the Coast Artillery Corps from the Army. Formerly he believed such a separation unwise, but now he favors it, provided the C.A.C. be made a separate corps and not amalgamated with the Navy. It should have its own head, and a personnel for its mobile harbor defense matériel, scout boats, torpedo craft, etc. As to the absorption of the Marine Corps by the Army, he says that in such an event, the only course left open to him would be to leave the Service. He finds it hard for the junior officers to keep up courage in the face of the proposition to transfer the M.C. to the Infantry.

The War Department at Washington, D.C., will probably be surprised to learn that it has authorized the getting up of a souvenir entitled "Annual Souvenir of the War Department Beneficiary Association, for the Widows and Orphans of Army Officers." An enterprising individual who claims to be private secretary to "Major George Corson," of the War Department, whoever he may be, is at present active in New York city in getting checks and advertisements for the alleged War Department charity organization. Not a few unsuspecting persons have been quite liberal, it is said, in contributing to the souvenir.

At future movements of militia at camps of instruction it is to be hoped commanding officers will profit by the criticisms of Lieut. Col. Lea Febiger, U.S.A., inspector general of the camp at American Lake, Wash. Much of the confusion in the entraining of some regiments, as found, was due to the cars not being marked with company letters, as required, and to the misunderstanding of verbal instructions thus made necessary. Where such a requirement is so manifestly in the interest of speed and order, it is surprising that any C.O. should have overlooked it.

The Admiral Trenchard Section of the Navy League, New York city, propose to give a reception to the officers of those vessels of the returning fleet that will anchor in New York harbor. The reception will be held at the residence of Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones. The section has voted to present annually a gold medal for small-arms competition at the Newport Naval Training Station.

A new and revised edition of the Manual of Guard Duty, approved by the War Department Sept. 24, 1908, is now on sale. There is new matter introduced in the manual, which is twelve pages more than the old manual. It can be procured at the Army and Navy Journal office, bound in leather, for fifty cents, and bound in Bristol board for twenty-five cents.

In renewing his subscription an officer of the Army says: "I believe this is my thirtieth annual subscription to your excellent journal, which covers all of the field all of the time."

PANAMA CANAL NOTES.

A supplemental estimate for \$1,200,000, for continuing the sanitation of the cities of Colon and Panama, was explained to the House on Jan. 21 in a communication from the Secretary of War, inclosing correspondence from Lieut. Col. George W. Goethals, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., Chief Engineer of the canal, and other officials of the Canal Commission. Colonel Goethals reports that with the relief of immediate sanitary necessities all sanitation work was stopped several months before Dec. 26 last. The large increase in the population of both cities makes resumption of sanitation work necessary. A year ago a special committee, after thorough investigation, reported that the cost of additional pavements, sewers and water-system extensions would be \$600,000 for Panama and \$250,000 for Colon. In the twelve months the population has continued to increase till more than a million is now needed. Col. William C. Gorgas, Med. Corps, U.S.A., Chief Sanitary Officer, in several letters, explains the necessity of these improvements.

The Springfield Republican expresses the opinion that if Mr. Poulney Bigelow was discredited because he passed an opinion of the Panama Canal after an investigation of only twenty-eight hours, Mr. Taft's expert commission is open to the same objection. This by no means follows, for a trained observer can learn sufficient about an engineering enterprise to enable him to reach a sound conclusion concerning it in a time so limited that a layman could only take snap judgment upon it. The Republican thinks that, while there is still time to reconsider the question of types and make a change, without suffering serious loss, the engineering experts invited to examine this problem are evidently too far committed to the lock type to abandon it. The Gatun dam, it says, "seems to have become a point of honor. It has been so seriously attacked by eminent engineers that the eminent engineers who are responsible for it naturally desire to see it built in order to vindicate their own professional judgment. Yet the real question to-day is not so much whether the Gatun dam could be built and made to hold water indefinitely as whether the so-called sea-level type could be constructed at a cost cheap enough and in a time short enough to bring it within our reach."

A private letter from a foreigner who is in the Panama Canal Zone says: "I was on the scene when the sinking of the Gatun dam occurred. There is no reason to fear for the future of the canal because of it, as the sinking was quite natural; indeed, if what happened had not occurred there would have been greater trouble. There is a very disagreeable little busybody here who, I believe, writes for the *Times*, and all his statements are quite wrong. He does not live in the Zone because Uncle Sam wouldn't tolerate such a miserable wretch. His chief game is to make mischief." He then favors us with a fine drawing of the Gatun dam, its surrounding network of railways and locks, to illustrate his statement about the comparative harmlessness of the sinking.

Referring to the Commission of Civil Engineers, which went with Mr. Taft to report on the Panama Canal work, the Scientific American, speaking of recent professional criticism upon the canal, says: "We regret to say that the character of the professional attacks now being made upon the canal arouses a serious doubt as to their being based upon conviction and made in good faith. It is significant that the most bitter opposition has come from men who have their own pet schemes, either for a different type of canal, or a different method of construction. We are satisfied that, as far as the great body of civil engineers in this country is concerned, the facts which have been developed by the surveys and experimental work of the past few years, so far from shaking their faith in the practicability of the present lock-and-lake canal, have strengthened it immeasurably." It is understood that the Taft Commission of Engineers will report favorably upon all features of the canal work, including the Gatun dam and the lock system.

Frequency of tuberculosis in Panama, according to Dr. Walter V. Brem, chief of the medical clinic, Colon hospital, after examining 287 bodies, is not determined by color, sex, or employment on the canal. It is greater in those who have been on the Isthmus more than three months than in those who have lived on the Isthmus less than three months. The frequency varies directly with the age of the patients, increasing with increasing age. From his studies of tuberculosis at autopsy Dr. Brem is led to believe that climatic and hygienic conditions in Panama are quite favorable for the arrest or cure of tuberculosis infections. This opinion was reinforced by his clinical observations. His paper on this subject appears in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* of Jan. 30.

In his report on the work of the wireless platoon at American Lake, Lieut. P. W. Beck, U.S.A., Chief S.O. of the camp, said that the high pine trees there intercepted and absorbed waves in the making of a test. The wireless apparatus issued proved entirely satisfactory and withstood the jarring of transportation on mule back. The dividing of the company in handling the field wire, among the umpires, the "blue" and the "brown" forces, scattered the company too much in Lieutenant Beck's opinion. He believes it would have been better to employ the entire company on one or the other contending sides, or with the umpires. The greatest number of messages handled in one day was by the field wire section under Lieutenant Hennessy, which sent and received fifty-eight on Aug. 20. On this occasion Major Noble, 1st U.S. Inf., directed his fight by buzzer and telephone and was always in touch with the elements of his command. Lieutenant Beck said the value of the instruction given during the encampment was principally significant in showing how quickly untrained horses and a command made up of over fifty per cent. of men with less than six months' service can be put into shape to perform field company duty, when the officers are graduates of the Signal School and the non-commissioned officers are men of the high degree of intelligence possessed by the non-commissioned officers of this company. We commend the chief sanitary inspector at the camp, Major A. H. Stark, Med. Corps, U.S.A., for bringing out prominently in his report on the camp sanitation the efforts of one incinerator inventor to prevent the trial of another device by sending threatening telegrams to the Chief Quartermaster, to the effect that suit would be instituted against him and others if their use was insisted upon. Major Stark injects this incident into his report, because, he says, "Americans are usually actuated by a sense of fair play." Of course, as might be expected, the threats had no effect on the Army, which went ahead with its original plan. Both incinerators were tested and their merits and demerits are frankly set forth in the report.

JAPANESE SANITARY SCIENCE.

There seems to be an "irrepressible conflict" among medical men over the merits of the Japanese medical system employed in the Manchurian war. Physicians like Dr. L. I. Seaman, of New York, late major and surgeon, U.S. Vols., still maintain, in spite of denials, that the armies of other nations could learn much from the Japanese medical department. According to Follenfant and Koerting, as reported in the *Military Surgeon* recently, the Russian surgeons were better than the Japanese. This opinion was quoted in the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* of Oct. 31, 1908, page 237. Our own Major Charles E. Woodruff, Med. Corps, U.S.A., holds a similar belief, summed up in a statement in the *New York Times* of Oct. 18, 1908, as follows: "A painstaking study of the Japanese war has revealed little or nothing new which we can adopt. What they had was borrowed from Europe, and much of it originated in the American Army, but it was applied so poorly in Manchuria that the results were not nearly so good as they should have been."

This assertion has aroused Dr. Seaman, who retorted in the *Times* of Jan. 17. He claims to speak more understandingly than Major Woodruff, who, he declares, never saw the Japanese medical department in operation after war began, while he (Dr. Seaman) went through the war with all the privileges of a military attaché. He quotes the United States military medical attaché with the Russians as saying that Japan owed her success in the late war in no small degree to her medical department. Dr. Seaman found the medical equipment of the average Japanese regiment "less elaborate but far more practical than that furnished—on paper—to our own Army in the Spanish-American War." One of the great lessons taught by the Manchurian war was that the application of a sterilized first-aid dressing gives the soldier a far better chance of recovery than any interference on the field, except in very rare cases, where hemorrhage or some other serious complication threatens immediate death. Still, as Dr. Seaman thinks, the idea lingers in the mind of those who have had no experience with war that the supreme duty of a military surgeon is to operate at the front.

In every Japanese division hospital in Manchuria were several microscopes with competent men to use them. There were hundreds of complete outfits for examining water. He has one of them in a compact case measuring about a cubic foot, which he would like "to donate to the Supply Department at Washington as a curio." Chemical laboratory and field bacteriological outfits were also to be found in each of the division hospitals, so a differential diagnosis could be made between typhoid fever and auto-intoxication, septicemia, and other diseases. Portable disinfection, cars, sterilizers and portable water boilers were everywhere in evidence. "There were even X-ray machines, found at the very front in Manchuria, although, to our disgrace, there are many hospitals in our own Army posts in this country which to-day cannot boast of this most important instrument. All these precautions were almost unheard of in the Cuban campaign."

Dr. Seaman takes vigorous exception to Major Woodruff's designation as "ridiculous fiction" of the reports of the Japanese examination of water and labeling of wells as good or bad. He says he saw this done himself at Niu-Chwang just after the evacuation of that city by the Russians. A small Japanese detachment marched into the place and a "sanitary soldier" filled a bottle with water from a lake the Russians had drawn from. Shortly after signs were put up on the barracks, reading, "This water must be boiled before it is used for drinking." Similar signs were common all along the route, and Dr. Seaman publishes photographic reproductions of them. Some of these read, "Use for washing only—not drinking," or "Filter and boil before drinking." Field Marshal Oyama told Dr. Seaman that there was a standing order that all wells and other water supplies should be examined. The hospital at Tokio, which Major Woodruff found primitive and inadequate before the war, achieved great success, Dr. Seaman says, when it was filled with wounded after the battle of the Yalu. Contrast between the conditions of the military hospitals at Hiroshima, Dalny, Mukden and other places, with conditions existing within sight of the dome of the Washington capitol in the Spanish-American War, or at Tampa and Chickamunga, or Camp Black "and the disgusting camps and pest holes where our Army was reduced practically to a collection of peripatetic hospitals in its own peaceful country," would, he thinks, make it clear that grandeur of architecture is not so much a requisite for hospital sanitation as the free use of clean, boiled water. The figures quoted against the Japanese, showing that 236,223 sick men went to the hospital, Dr. Seaman considers worthless. Japan had about 1,200,000 men engaged directly or indirectly in the war, nearly 800,000 of whom were with the colors at the close. In the Spanish-American War, of the 274,000 men engaged 258,000 were admitted to hospital before Sept. 1, 1908, or in a few months our Army had more admissions than Japan had in two years. Dr. Seaman denies that beri-beri is like typhoid, or contagious or infectious. That it has been banished from the Japanese navy by a simple change in the diet to give the proper proportion of carbon to nitrogen is an evidence that it is due to the excessive use of rice. Not a case of beri-beri developed in the sea forces of Japan during the war.

Dr. Seaman challenges the statement by Major Woodruff, in a lecture at the Pine Plains camp last summer, that "in 1861 our Medical Department was senile chaos and boys had to take charge. When these boys grew up they again made it senile." Dr. Seaman asks whether G. F. Shradv, Samuel D. Gross, the nestor of American surgery; Frank Hamilton, Austin Flint, Weir Mitchell, and others in the Medical Corps, U.S.A., in 1861-65, were the "boys" that made it senile? In 1898 Gorgas, Wood, Ainsworth, Reed and others were certainly not in the category of senility. Do not blame the men, says Dr. Seaman, but our system, which gives the curing of disease first place, instead of prevention. He wants to know why the Surgeon General of the U.S. Army does not ask from Congress provision for an adequate sanitary department. Of the 44,000 personnel of the Japanese medical department in the Manchurian war, 33,000 were "sanitary soldiers," a kind of medical man unheard of in our Army, yet of vast benefit to the Japanese. Why does not the S.G. demand an independent transport system for his department and sanitary supervision of the soldier's ration? The almost unrecorded disease, auto-intoxication, and not typhoid fever, was the principal cause of illness in the American Army in 1898. Dr. Seaman wants the Surgeon General to demand the estab-

lishment of a department of pharmacy that would relieve the medical officer of the complicated system of book-keeping, etc., that now makes him little more than a property clerk.

In surgical technique, Dr. Seaman admits, the Japanese have taught the foreigner little, but in the field of sanitary science they have demonstrated as never before that disease is preventable. In the Spanish-American War our deaths from battle casualties were 293 and from disease 3,681, or about one from casualties to fourteen from disease. In the Manchurian war the Japanese deaths in battle were 48,428, from wounds 11,683, and from disease 25,535, or nearly two and one-half from battle casualties to one from disease. "Boast as we may of our national patriotism and philanthropy, the cold, clammy fact remains that the sons of Nippon, in their war with Russia, treated their prisoners with far more humanity than our nation does its own soldiers."

THE ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major Charles F. Mason, Army Med. Corps, U.S.A., argues in the January-February number of the *Journal of the Military Service Institution* in favor of an adequate medical personnel both in time of peace and war. His paper received the Seman prize for 1908. The general topic is the lines on which the Medical Department of the United States Army should be recognized. He holds there should be one medical man for every hundred enlisted men. In making this estimate he is careful to point out that such a number would not be necessary to care for the sick and wounded, but to maintain the true function of the corps, that of keeping up the efficiency of the Army in war. All medical and sanitary equipment, in his opinion, should be furnished by the Medical Department and it should have control over its transportation. Major Mason thinks if greater power were given to medical officers in carrying out sanitary measures, they would be more careful in suggesting only practicable and resultful methods, although he does not mean that this suggestion shall carry with it any indictment of past medical sanitation. Under his plan the final authority for proposed sanitation would continue to remain in the hands of the C.O., but "the effect of the change would be to relieve him of the burden of having to provide the ways and means and, especially, of the always disagreeable necessity of making details for the purpose from his fighting force. There should be a year's allowance of medical and sanitary appliances, including means of transportation, for an army four times the authorized strength, and more detailed plans for service in time of war, and he thinks the Red Cross and the medical officers of the militia could be brought into closer relations. The present ambulance wagon is too heavy and large for use with the Cavalry, for which arm there should be a light ambulance vehicle of the cart type, capable of rapid motion. The objection to the travois at present lies in the harness which goes with it, and this being supplied by the Q.M. Department, the two are never found together. The complete equipment should be provided by the Medical Department. A junior officer should be delegated to attend to the routine duties which now too often encroach upon the time of the experienced medical officer placed in charge of a large hospital.

Other changes recommended by Major Mason in this essay are such changes in regulations as will make it mandatory upon all officers to obtain beforehand the opinions of their sanitary advisers upon all matters which affect the health of the troops; the establishment of certain minimum standards of sanitation; more detailed plans for service in war; a complete understanding with the American Red Cross and detailed regulations for its use in time of war; certain changes in field equipment; the adoption and publication of detailed plans for improvisation of means and methods of transportation and sanitation; provision of a simple manual for their duties for the use of medical officers of the militia and volunteers; specialization in the duties of both officers and men of the Medical Department; getting in closer touch with the medical personnel of the organized militia. Under the head of specialization of duties, Major Mason points out that the Navy offers far higher inducements in the way of pay to its hospital corps than does the Army. Instead of the present sergeant first class, he would have the grade of first sergeant the same as in the line and with the same pay, and he would have two warrant grades, that of pharmacist and hospital steward, each with initial pay of \$100 a month. He believes such an arrangement in a small army like ours would obviate the necessity for a corps of commissioned pharmacists or medical quartermasters, and at the same time enable us to retain in service valuable men who now leave because underpaid. The Hospital Corps should be increased up to nine per cent. of the Army strength and be completely reorganized. Major Mason deems the providing of a property and statistical officer very important. In the Spanish war, medical officers of high experience placed over large hospitals found much of their time taken up with the compiling of statistical matter and property returns that could just as well have been attended to by a junior officer. Under the heading of minimum sanitary standards, the essay places the restriction against the construction or alteration of buildings for the use of troops, the arranging of trains for carrying troops, or the plumbing, heating, lighting, etc., of buildings for the shelter of troops, until the opinion of proper medical officers has been obtained. In maintaining the health of camps the Medical Department should supply all the special appliances for the disposal of excreta, etc., and hire all the civilian labor necessary for this purpose.

The splendid work of the Army medical men in the Philippines has brought about the establishment of the Philippine Medical School, which is doing excellent service in carrying on the war against disease so energetically and effectively begun and sustained during the years of the military occupation of the islands by American troops by Army surgeons. In 1905 there was in the islands only one physician to 21,209 of the population. The school began its work in June, 1907, with fifty-four students. Probably no stimulus toward the founding of this school was stronger than the exhaustive researches of Army surgeons in the field of tropical medicine. Dr. Paul C. Freer, dean of the school, in an article in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* for Jan. 23, says tuberculosis and malaria are among the most serious forms of infection to be fought in the islands. Intestinal parasites form another dangerous disease. Of 4,106 prisoners examined in Bilbilid prison, 3,447 were found to be infested with these parasites. On this basis there must be about five million people in the islands infested with intestinal worms. He finds in these worms a probable cause for the lack of energy and distaste for work manifested in the natives.

TABLES AS TO REGIMENTAL PROMOTION.

We give below and on the following page the table prepared by Capt. W. S. Scott, 1st Cav., as of date of Jan. 1, 1909, of Infantry officers affected by regimental promotion, showing grades they would have attained if promotions had formerly been lineal and by seniority, instead of part lineal and part regimental. A similar table by Captain Scott, relating to Cavalry officers, we published last week, page 622.

As Captain Scott notes in explanation of the table, to ascertain the difference between an officer's present position and the one he would have occupied, if promotion had been by seniority and lineally in the Army—take the name of the officer, say Major Browne, of the Infantry; his serial number is 65 in the list of officers arranged for promotion on the present Army list. His number in the column to the left of the column of serial numbers is 76. Number 76 serial number shows his name in the position he would now occupy if promotion had been carried out lineally in the Infantry for all grades during his service.

ried out lineally in the Infantry for all grades during his service.

Artillery officers who were affected by regimental promotion will all reach the grade of colonel before retirement.

It is to be noted that in the table below the following are in anomalous positions not due wholly to regimental promotion: Serial No. 47, Lieutenant Colonel Bullard; Serial No. 117, Major Steedman; Serial No. 140, Major Fremont.

INFANTRY OFFICERS AFFECTED BY REGIMENTAL PROMOTION, SHOWING GRADES THEY WOULD HAVE ATTAINED IF PROMOTIONS HAD FORMERLY BEEN LINEAL AND BY SENIORITY, INSTEAD OF PART LINEAL AND PART REGIMENTAL.

Entered Infantry Service.	Retires.	Files gained by regimental promotion.	Files lost by regimental promotion.	Officers younger but senior. Upon entry in service.	Now.	If promotion had been lineal and by seniority, would have retired as	As officers now stand for promotion, will retire as	Officers arranged as per Army Register for promotion.	See Serial Number.	Serial Number.	See Serial Number.	Officers arranged by length of service in Infantry.
27 May 67	4 Sep. 09	0	0	0	0	Colonel	Colonel	Colonel Sweet	1	1	1	Sweet, Col.
13 Jun. 73	8 Feb. 16	10	0	2	0	Colonel	Colonel	Cornman	12	2	4	Mansfield, Col.
1 Oct. 73	2 Jun. 17	13	0	1	0	Colonel	Colonel	Duncan	16	3	16	Pitcher, Col.
12 Jun. 71	11 Nov. 12	2	2	0	2	Colonel	Colonel	Mansfield	2	4	5	Van Orsdale, Col.
14 Jun. 72	12 Mar. 14	1	1	1	2	Colonel	Colonel	Van Orsdale	4	5	22	Yeatman, Col.
13 Jun. 73	11 Aug. 16	8	1	2	1	Colonel	Colonel	Huston	14	6	10	Woodbury, Col.
14 Jun. 72	9 Oct. 13	1	1	4	4	Colonel	Colonel	Hoyt	8	7	24	Booth, Col.
17 Jun. 74	3 Apr. 16	13	1	6	2	Colonel	Colonel	Williams	21	8	7	Hoyt, Col.
17 Jun. 74	25 Aug. 14	13	1	11	4	Colonel	Colonel	Mauw	22	9	26	Bailey, H. K., Col.
14 Jun. 72	2 Dec. 14	4	1	1	4	Colonel	Colonel	Woodbury	6	10	11	Pratt, Col.
12 Dec. 72	7 May 17	1	0	1	1	Colonel	Colonel	Pratt	10	11	12	Cowles, Col.
13 Jun. 73	26 Jun. 13	10	1	6	9	Colonel	Colonel	Cowles	11	12	2	Cornman, Col.
31 Oct. 74	14 Feb. 14	10	13	8	10	Colonel	Colonel	Scott	23	13	14	Gardener, Col.
13 Jun. 73	4 Sep. 13	5	1	7	10	Colonel	Colonel	Gardener	13	14	6	Huston, Col.
17 Jun. 74	2 Mar. 13	13	14	12	12	Colonel	Colonel	Reynolds	20	15	18	McGunnegle, Col.
18 Dec. 71	29 Dec. 16	23	13	0	2	Colonel	Colonel	Pitcher	3	16	3	Duncan, Col.
15 Aug. 76	6 Aug. 21	23	3	0	1	Colonel	Colonel	Dent	40	17	69	Lassiter, Major
1 Oct. 73	23 Jun. 18	47	5	1	1	Colonel	Colonel	McGunnegle	15	18	27	Paulding, Col.
13 Jun. 79	5 Aug. 20	10	10	6	3	Colonel	Colonel	Greene	66	19	50	Cecil, Lieut. Col.
16 Jun. 75	27 Jan. 14	12	17	6	3	Colonel	Colonel	Bolton	30	20	15	Reynolds, Col.
15 Oct. 75	8 Dec. 17	17	17	5	10	Colonel	Colonel	Loughborough	33	21	8	Williams, C., Col.
14 Jun. 72	27 Nov. 12	6	17	2	13	Colonel	Colonel	Yeatman	5	22	9	Mauw, Col.
16 Jun. 75	8 May 17	25	17	25	9	Colonel	Colonel	Davis	29	23	13	Scott, Col.
14 Jun. 72	10 Oct. 14	17	7	24	10	Colonel	Colonel	Booth	7	24	31	Williams, A., Lieut. Col.
15 Jun. 77	30 Apr. 16	17	9	5	10	Colonel	Colonel	Crane	50	25	30	Mason, Col.
27 Jul. 72	5 Sep. 11	10	23	15	13	Colonel	Colonel	Bailey, H. K.	9	26	36	Chubb, Lieut. Col.
1 Oct. 73	6 Apr. 16	5	16	13	15	Colonel	Colonel	Paulding	18	27	46	Young, Lieut. Col.
28 Jul. 76	12 Sep. 14	5	1	3	Colonel	Colonel	Sharpe	38	28	51	Mann, Lieut. Col.	
15 Oct. 75	7 Jan. 16	5	1	3	Colonel	Colonel	Bowen	34	29	23	Davis, Col.	
20 Jan. 75	11 Mar. 18	7	17	26	1	Colonel	Colonel	Mason	25	30	20	Bolton, Col.
31 Oct. 74	29 Apr. 13	40	2	3	Colonel	Colonel	Lieut. Col. Williams, A.	24	31	34	Evans, R. K., Lieut. Col.	
13 Jun. 79	21 Feb. 21	2	3	9	11	Colonel	Colonel	Irons	72	32	35	Cooke, Lieut. Col.
15 Jun. 76	13 Nov. 18	3	9	11	Colonel	Colonel	Lovering	35	33	21	Loughborough, Col.	
16 Jun. 75	19 May 16	3	1	3	Colonel	Colonel	Evans, R. K.	31	34	29	Bowen, Col.	
15 Oct. 75	3 May 20	10	0	5	Colonel	Colonel	Cooke	32	35	33	Lovering, Lieut. Col.	
20 Jan. 75	29 Sep. 18	12	10	7	Colonel	Colonel	Chubb	26	36	44	Buttler, Lieut. Col.	
15 Jun. 77	19 Jun. 18	17	16	11	Colonel	Colonel	Wood	49	37	73	Bailey, H. L., Major.	
14 Jun. 78	23 Jun. 17	7	16	11	Colonel	Colonel	Evans, W. P.	55	38	28	Sharpe, Col.	
15 Jun. 77	10 Jun. 17	1	15	5	Colonel	Colonel	Wilson	46	39	40	Febiger, Lieut. Col.	
15 Aug. 76	4 Jan. 22	24	11	3	Colonel	Colonel	Febiger	39	40	17	Dent, Col.	
13 Jun. 79	16 Jun. 19	31	27	12	Colonel	Colonel	French	65	41	76	Van Vliet, Major.	
13 Jun. 79	28 Sep. 20	21	8	14	Colonel	Colonel	McClure	74	42	56	Abercrombie, Lieut. Col.	
14 Jun. 78	13 Dec. 17	8	15	3	Colonel	Colonel	Wolfe	64	43	60	Paxton, Lieut. Col.	
15 Jun. 76	10 Nov. 17	41	19	0	6	Colonel	Colonel	Buttler	36	44	57	Nichols, W., Lieut. Col.
12 Jun. 80	3 Dec. 20	26	39	7	10	Colonel	Colonel	Rogers	87	45	80	Plummer, Major.
20 Jan. 75	17 May 20	39	23	9	Colonel	Colonel	Young	27	46	39	Wilson, Lieut. Col.	
14 Jun. 85	15 Jan. 25	2	31	14	45	Colonel	Colonel	Bullard	0	73	47	Chynoweth, Major.
12 Jun. 80	17 Mar. 20	2	23	2	14	Colonel	Colonel	Moon	88	48	81	Kirby, Major.
15 Jun. 77	10 Jan. 20	31	14	45	Colonel	Colonel	Glenn	51	49	37	Wood, Lieut. Col.	
17 Jun. 74	12 Feb. 13	23	2	14	Colonel	Colonel	Cecil	19	50	25	Crane, Col.	
14 Jun. 78	31 Jul. 18	8	20	11	Colonel	Colonel	Mann	28	51	49	Glenn, Lieut. Col.	
1 Sep. 79	10 Feb. 20	30	20	11	Colonel	Colonel	Ames	60	52	61	Jackson, Lieut. Col.	
14 Jun. 78	13 Feb. 21	7	14	13	Colonel	Colonel	Waltz	62	53	63	Frederick, Lieut. Col.	
13 Jun. 79	1 Jan. 20	24	14	13	Colonel	Colonel	Ames	63	54	72	Maney, Major.	
1 Mar. 77	16 Aug. 21	13	6	11	Colonel	Colonel	Getty	61	54	72	Maney, Major.	
7 May 77	1 May 20	25	13	6	11	Colonel	Colonel	Jones	80	55	38	Evans, W. P., Lieut. Col.
1 Sep. 79	1 Jan. 16	3	17	22	33	Colonel	Colonel	Abercrombie	42	56	82	Howe, Major.
14 Jun. 78	12 Apr. 18	17	22	23	Colonel	Colonel	Nichols, W.	44	57	77	Buck, Major.	
3 Mar. 77	5 Oct. 13	9	26	36	Colonel	Colonel	Terrett	84	58	71	Pickering, Major.	
11 Jun. 81	28 Jan. 21	34	19	6	Colonel	Colonel	Phister	62	59	64	Tillson, Lieut. Col.	
15 Jun. 77	10 Jan. 19	10	9	17	Colonel	Colonel	Paxton	43	60	52	Waltz, Lieut. Col.	
14 Jun. 78	26 May 20	5	4	10	Colonel	Colonel	Jackson	52	61	54	Getty, Lieut. Col.	
13 Jun. 79	10 Mar. 18	10	19	9	Colonel	Colonel	Turner	96	62	59	Phister, Lieut. Col.	
28 Jun. 79	25 Sep. 20	19	7	4	Colonel	Colonel	Frederick	53	63	78	Clark, W. O., Major.	
11 Jun. 81	2 Sep. 22	33	6	1	Colonel	Colonel	Tillson	59	64	43	Wolfe, Lieut. Col.	
15 Jun. 76	4 Oct. 18	36	3	4	Colonel	Colonel	Major Browne	76	65	41	French, Lieut. Col.	
13 Jun. 79	1 Nov. 21	3	12	10	Colonel	Colonel	Ducat	85	66	19	Greene, Col.	
13 Jun. 79	10 Feb. 21	4	35	1	5	Colonel	Colonel	Liggett	70	67	96	Pendleton, Major.
14 Dec. 76	22 Aug. 21	20	7	24	Colonel	Colonel	Kenyon	101	68	90	Noyes, Major.	
15 Jun. 77	12 Jul. 18	15	19	34	Colonel	Colonel	Lassiter	17	69	85	Truitt, Major.	
15 Jun. 77	27 Dec. 17	32	14	41	Colonel	Colonel	Morton	110	70	67	Liggett, Major.	
15 Jun. 77	24 Sep. 19	35	7	27	Colonel	Colonel	Pickering	58	71	88	Parke, Major.	
15 Jun. 77	20 Oct. 15	33	28	61	Colonel	Colonel	Maney	54	72	32	Irons, Lieut. Col.	
14 Jun. 78	29 Jan. 18	26	1	2	Colonel	Colonel	Bailey, H. L.	37	73	47	Bullard, Lieut. Col.	
12 Jun. 80	10 May 23	3	3	38	43	Colonel	Colonel	Mallory	77	74	42	McClure, Lieut. Col.
1 Sep. 79	4 Mar. 18	16	6	9	Colonel	Colonel	Miller	79	75	98	Howell, Major.	
13 Jun. 79	23 May 21	4	16	10	Colonel	Colonel	Van Vliet	41	76	65	Brown, Major.	
27 Mar. 82	31 Jul. 21	15	17	34	50	Colonel	Colonel	Buck, W. L.	77	74	74	Mallory, Major.
19 Jun. 79	10 Dec. 17	18	12	2	Colonel	Colonel	Clark	63	78	93	May, Major.	
26 Nov. 80	23 May 22	5	3	5	Colonel	Colonel	Chynoweth	47	79	75	Miller, Major.	
13 Jun. 79	16 Apr. 22	22	12	2	Colonel	Colonel	Plummer	45	80	55	Jones, Lieut. Col.	
10 Oct. 83	17 Aug. 23	35	28	18	Colonel	Colonel	Kirby	48	81	84	Partello, Major.	
13 Jun. 82	1 Jan. 21	14	15	4	10	Colonel	Colonel	Howe	56	82	117	Steedman, Major.
13 Jun. 79	3 Sep. 21	1	18	20	Colonel	Colonel	Dunning	86	83	53	Ames, Lieut. Col.	
20 Nov. 80	20 Nov. 20	17	12	5	Colonel	Colonel	Partello	81	84	58	Terrett, Lieut. Col.	
13 Jun. 83	20 Jul. 21	29	4	16	Colonel	Colonel	Truitt	69	85	66	Ducat, Major.	
30 Oct. 84	16 Mar. 22	53	47	9	Colonel	Colonel	Bell	80	86	83	Dunning, Major.	
13 Jun. 79	30 Aug. 17	2	40	61	Colonel	Colonel	Clarke, C. J. T.	102	87	45	Rogers, Lieut. Col.	
11 Jun. 81	19 Oct. 23	2	7	6	Colonel	Colonel	Parke	71	88	48	Moore, Lieut. Col.	
13 Jun. 83	4 Jan. 23	9	18	7	Colonel	Colonel	McCoy	94	89	113	Bell, Major.	
13 Jun. 82	27 Sep. 22	2	6	6	Colonel	Colonel	Noyes	66	90	86	Blauvelt, Major.	
13 Jun. 82	22 Dec. 22	30	5	6	Colonel	Colonel	Blatchford	126	91	110	Chatfield, Major.	
15 Jun. 84	28 Dec. 22	5	5	6	Colonel	Colonel	Beacom	106	92	114	Hearn, Major.	
11 Jun. 81	16 Jun. 25	16	2	0	Colonel	Colonel	May	78	93	94	McCoy, Major.	
13 Jun. 83	18 Jul. 23	26	16	6	Colonel	Colonel	Hearn	93	94	89	Kernan, Major.	
15 Jun. 84	6 Apr. 25	33	0	14	20	Colonel	Colonel	Wright, W. K.	112	95	99	Turner, Lieut. Col.
13 Jun. 82	1 Jan. 22	0	49	34	Colonel	Colonel	Pend					

INFANTRY OFFICERS AFFECTED BY REGIMENTAL PROMOTION, SHOWING GRADES THEY WOULD HAVE ATTAINED IF PROMOTIONS HAD FORMERLY BEEN LINEAL AND BY SENIORITY, INSTEAD OF PART LINEAL AND PART REGIMENTAL.

Entered Infantry Service.	Retires	Files gained by regimental promotion.	Files lost by regimental promotion.	Officers younger and senior.		If promotion had been lineal and by seniority, would have retired as	As officers now stand for promotion, will retire as	Officers arranged as per Army Register for promotion.	See Serial Number	Serial Number.	See Serial Number.	Officers arranged by length of service in Infantry.
				Upon entry in service.	Now.							
3 Jul. 83	10 Dec. 19	7	61	68		Lt. Col.	Lt. Col.	Major Arrasmith	123	130	135	O'Neill, Major.
10 Oct. 83	19 Oct. 25	6	0	1		Colonel	Colonel	" Johnston	124	131	136	Simpson, Major.
10 Oct. 83	2 Jan. 23	7	16	18		Colonel	Colonel	" Atkinson	125	132	136	Hatch, Major.
15 Oct. 83	19 May 13	6	118	125		Major	Major	" Beall	127	133	103	Richardson, Major.
21 Nov. 83	3 Mar. 25	5	4	7		Colonel	Colonel	" Nichols, M.,	129	134	137	Dentler, Major.
4 Feb. 84	27 Dec. 26	5	0	1		Colonel	Colonel	" O'Neill	130	135	138	Thompson, Major.
14 Jan. 84	1 Aug. 23	5	15	16		Colonel	Colonel	" Simpson	131	136	139	Styer, Major.
14 Jun. 84	9 Apr. 24	3	13	15		Colonel	Colonel	" Dentler	134	137	141	Ayer, Major.
14 Jun. 84	3 Jul. 26	3	1	2		Colonel	Colonel	" Thompson	135	138	140	Fremont, Major.
14 Jun. 84	21 Sep. 26	3	1	2		Colonel	Colonel	" Styer	136	139	142	Noble, Major.
1 Sep. 79	17 May 19	2	77	79		Major	Major	" Fremont	138	140	107	Shanks, Major.
14 Jun. 84	6 Mar. 24	4	16	19		Colonel	Colonel	" Ayer	137	141	143	Morse, Major.
14 Jun. 84	3 Nov. 25	3	3	4		Colonel	Colonel	" Noble	139	142	144	Finley, J. P., Major.
14 Jun. 84	15 Oct. 23	2	21	21		Colonel	Major	" Morse	141	143	145	Day, Major.
1 Jul. 84	11 Apr. 18	2	93	95		Major	Colonel	" Finley, J. P.	142	144	146	Reichmann, Major.
15 Jul. 84	11 Jan. 26	2	3	4		Colonel	Colonel	" Day	143	145	147	Roudiez, Major.
4 Aug. 84	23 Dec. 23	2	21	22		Colonel	Colonel	" Reichmann	144	146	148	Wren, Major.
4 Aug. 84	7 Jun. 23	2	27	28		Colonel	Colonel	" Roudiez	145	147	149	Buffington, Major.
30 Oct. 84	19 Dec. 24	2	14	15		Colonel	Colonel	" Wren	146	148	150	Beckurts, Major.
30 Oct. 84	1 Jan. 21	2	65	67		Major	Major	" Buffington	147	149	151	Moore, Major.
30 Oct. 84	30 Dec. 24	2	14	15		Colonel	Colonel	" Beckurts	148	150	97	Penrose, Major.
30 Oct. 84	24 Aug. 25	2	17	8		Colonel	Colonel	" Moore	149	151	152	Wright, W. M., Major.
19 Jan. 85	24 Sep. 27	1	0	1		Colonel	Colonel	" Wright, W. M.	151	152	153	Brewster, Major.
19 Jan. 85	9 Dec. 24	1	18	18		Colonel	Colonel	" Brewster	152	153	154	Muir, Major.
19 Jan. 85	18 Jul. 24	1	22	23		Colonel	Colonel	" Muir	153	154	155	Parmerter, Major.
14 Jan. 85	17 Sep. 24	1	22	22		Colonel	Colonel	" Parmerter	154	155	156	Smiley, Major.
14 Jan. 85	10 May 27	1	1	2		Colonel	Colonel	" Smiley	155	156	157	Devore, Major.
14 Jan. 85	14 May 24	1	25	25		Colonel	Colonel	" Devore	156	157	158	Buck, B. B., Major.
14 Jan. 85	16 Jan. 24	1	29	29		Colonel	Colonel	" Buck, B. B.	157	158	159	Martin, Major.
14 Jan. 85	19 Jul. 27	1	1	2		Colonel	Colonel	" Martin	158	159	160	Johnson, E. M., Major.
15 Aug. 85	26 May 25	1	13	14		Colonel	Colonel	" Johnson, E. M.	159	160	112	Hirst, Major.

TABLE OF REGIMENTAL PROMOTIONS.

Feb. 1, 1909.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Captain Scott's Table of Regimental Promotion, published in your issue of Jan. 30, shows the following remarkable facts, viz.: Only thirteen officers will be affected in their ultimate promotions, all the rest of this list attaining the grades they would have reached had promotion been lineal all the time. Of these thirteen ten have apparently lost one grade ultimately; one, Captain Scott himself, two grades, while the other two, Day and Morgan, if a readjustment as proposed is effected, will each lose a grade.

The remarkable thing is that nearly all advocates of readjustment claim that such a plan will give justice to men who have been overslaughed to their ultimate detriment by others not more meritorious than themselves, and some advocates (notably the President-elect and the Chief of Staff) favor promotion for merit, while the whole Army is willing to submit to special cases of merit promotion, such as for distinguished bravery on the field of battle.

Now the two officers, Day and Morgan, who by existing laws and good luck have gained a grade ultimately, and who will be prevented from securing their colonelcies, if readjusted, have both been brevetted and also awarded the highest distinction of our Government, the medal of honor, while only one brevet has been awarded among the entire other eleven officers and no medal of honor.

While not for a moment supposing that these eleven are not fully as gallant and meritorious as Day and Morgan, and that they would not have all received brevets and medals had the opportunity come to them yet, as the records stand, is it not apparent that their services have not been quite so meritorious? And yet it is proposed to promote them, for this very reason at Day's and Morgan's expense.

A more careful examination of Captain Scott's table shows that he has made a mistake (possibly he has not considered Stevens' retirement), and that he will reach the grade of lieutenant colonel, which was all that he could expect when he chose the Cavalry on his graduation.

NON-READJUSTOR.

PHYSICAL TESTS FOR NAVY.

Washington, D.C., Jan. 25, 1909.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In connection with the discussion among officers of the Navy as to the relative difficulty of the three forms of physical tests which have been prescribed, the opinion of Capt. A. H. Trapman, adjutant, 25th Battalion, County of London (Cyclists), of the English Army (Territorial), as expressed in a recent lecture on "The Cycle in Warfare: Its Potency as a Strategic and Tactical Factor," before the Royal United Service Institution on Dec. 16, 1908, is of interest. Captain Trapman said: "The cycle not only transported its rider, it was capable of transporting a considerable quantity of impediments. It was an indisputable fact that a cyclist, after an eighty-mile ride in full marching order, was far less tired than an infantryman who had done his twenty miles, or the cavalryman who had done his forty miles." From what Captain Trapman said at other points of his lecture, it is apparent that he has had great experience in bicycling over all sorts of roads; and his opinion is worthy of great consideration. Granting this, it seems that the bicycle test prescribed for officers of the U.S. Navy is almost ridiculously easy as compared with the walking and horseback tests. As a friend said to me: "Thirty-five miles a day on a bicycle is hardly 'exercise.'" The amateur road record for bicycle (World Almanac for 1909) is: Fifty miles, two hours, twenty-one minutes; sixty miles, two hours, forty-six minutes—an average speed for the fifty miles of 21.2 miles per hour and for the sixty miles of 24.5 miles per hour. Assuming that the veriest tyro could do one-half as well (twelve miles per hour) on a wheel, he could accomplish, in the fifteen hours allowed for the Navy test, 180 miles—and he is allowed three days in which to do this. On the basis of Captain Trapman's figures, the bicyclist should do 200 miles in order to equal the 100 miles done by the horseman.

Taking the best amateur records for walking and for bicycle over a distance of fifty miles, we have: Distance, fifty miles; walking record, nine hours, twenty-nine minutes; bicycle record (road), two hours twenty-one minutes. From this it is seen that the time for walking fifty miles was almost exactly four times as long as the time for riding fifty miles on bicycle. The order of the Navy Department allows, for a distance of fifty miles: Walking, twenty hours; bicycle seven and one-half hours. On the basis of the amateur records quoted, the officer taking the walking test should be allowed thirty hours. On the same basis, the bicyclist should go at least 200

miles to equal the fifty miles done by the walker—as Captain Trapman's figures likewise show.

The writer heard, a few days ago, that there would shortly be put on the market a bicycle specially designed for the use of those officers who elect to take the strenuous test prescribed by the Department—a machine with broad, upholstered seat, large and comfortable pedals, wind shield; racks for Thermos bottles, for tea-making outfit, oxygen cylinders, etc.; auxiliary motor for hill climbing. It seems but fair that a machine of this character should be provided for each ship in order that officers on sea duty may not be deprived of the great advantages which this particular test offers in ease and comfort as compared with the other two tests.

ELYK.

WHY MEDALS SHOULD BE WORN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

We are treated in your issue of Jan. 23, 1909, to an iconoclastic outburst on "the medal mania," which bears many of the earmarks of authorship that characterized a recently published tirade against the midshipmen because they lost their game to West Point.

Good, well-founded criticism and even ridicule are, as we all know, potent weapons to be used against foibles, weaknesses and unworthy tendencies in any walk in life. But Kill-Joy, justifying his name, directs his shining lance against something that embodies a lofty sentiment and a worthy pride. Too long this country has been niggardly in commemorating the heroic deeds and arduous service of those who have served their country in time of war and insurrection. And these medals, which he so sweepingly condemns, are but a means of perpetuating the memory of the service and self-sacrifice that military life entails. Kill-Joy cannot indicate a single, solitary instance of a medal worn on New Year's Day by a naval officer because the wearer's "defunct grandfather belonged to a certain club" or for any kindred reason. I, too, was in the "glittering galaxy" on New Year's Day, when the President received the military branches, and noted with feelings widely different from Kill-Joy's and with curiosity and the keenest interest the various medals, and did not see a single one that I did not consider it a high privilege to wear. Each medal worn in the wearer's own right represented actual service, for "they also serve who only stand and wait"; and where not so worn, it represented some similar service on the part of a near ancestor.

Is it ridiculous that a son should be proud of a father's patriotism, or is it incumbent on him and a fitting tribute to a grandsire's bravery that he should conceal probably the only enduring evidence of his self-sacrifice? How else shall he be kept alive the sacred memory of those who saved the Republic? Each of those medals represents that which is dearest to us all—devotion to the flag, ours or our forefathers'—nothing more, nothing less. Would "Elyk" discourage this?

What exaggerated sense of personal importance puts him on a plane so far above his brother officers that he can criticize those who served in the Philippines—when, if it wasn't war, it certainly was Hell—and dub them "daring freebooters"? Let him in his ill-chosen spirit of levity bear in mind that some of those who so served wear no medals because, through wounds from savage bolts or disease contracted in that pestilential country, their lives were not spared to permit them to join the "glittering galaxy."

The spirit of "Elyk" is on a par with that which lampooned the sturdy eleven that fought bravely but hopelessly against West Point's superior generalship and that held up to the public the charge of "lack of spirit" because we lost in a glorious struggle—the first time in three years. We may console ourselves with the thought that our team did "lack the spirit" that wails over the lost luteal.

SEKARC SABA.

CREDIT FOR CONTRACT SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It is gratifying to the writer and I believe to others to see that the Senate Committee on Military Affairs has reported favorably on the bill to give certain officers who served as contract surgeons during the Civil War, credit for this service. Anent this splendid enactment and with the passing of the contract surgeon, and forming of the Medical Reserve Corps, the time seems ripe to give those officers now in the Service, both Regular and Reserve Corps, some recognition of their service as contract surgeons. What, pray, was the difference in service between a contract surgeon and a volunteer medical officer? and yet the officer of previous volunteer service is given credit for this service on his fogie pay and also authorized to wear certain service medals and insignia. This does not seem fair to the man who has given the government several years of faithful service as a contract doctor, and it is earnestly hoped that any officer, now in either the

Regular or Reserve Corps, who has had previous service as a contract surgeon in the Philippines, China or Cuba, be given the same credit for this service as has been given the volunteer surgeons.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF THE REGULAR CORPS.

MULES FOR CAVALRY MOUNTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

At this time when the Cavalry desires a reorganization for increased efficiency, another suggestion for improvement may not be inappropriate. Since it is the mobility of the Cavalry that makes possible its most essential function of independent action, this along with its mounted fire action and shock action makes the character of the mount itself of most vital importance.

Is the mule or the horse the better mount? The writer is aware that this is no new question and also that no serious argument for or against it has come to his knowledge. In fact, it has generally been turned aside as a joke and without the serious consideration it deserves.

To begin with, the mule eats less than the horse, which is acknowledged by his ration being 9 instead of 12 lbs. of oats, and although the purchase price of the mule may be slightly greater, the saving of this one-fourth in grain, along with the longer life of the mule in the service, will be a great saving to the government. That a mule will last longer there is no doubt and if because of age or other reasons he should become unsuitable for Cavalry service he could be turned over to the Quartermaster's Department.

During maneuvers in the last few years so many horses have had sore backs as to call for serious criticism. In time of war when a still larger per cent. of the men are recruits, will this condition be improved? Is not the mule descended from the ass, the greatest combination of mount and burden bearer through all the ages? The easy gait of the mule would make it possible for the rider to keep his seat and thus help in the prevention of these sore backs. That the mule is more intelligent is an acknowledged fact and he is capable of any training that the horse is. The writer has seen a machine gun platoon which, with ten mules taken at random from the Quartermaster's Department, executed all the monkey drill movements of the Cavalry over a two-foot hurdle. That they are more sure-footed than a horse needs no discussion. The fact remains, however, that the mule is not a dignified animal; he has not the beautiful proportions of the horse. The officers, if desired, could ride horses, one being the bell mare, and thereby rendering lariats and picket pins unnecessary for the mules.

The beauty of the horse, in this era of olive drab, is of no more value now than would be the costly trappings of war horses in the days of chivalry. Surely the Cavalry would be willing to make this sacrifice of beauty for efficiency, always remembering that, "Handsome is that handsome does."

CORONA.

ARMY ORDNANCE WORK.

The Ordnance work for the last two months of 1908 included the satisfactory testing of the effect of six months' storage on a sample lot of Semple centrifugal plungers and a satisfactory test of ten out of a lot manufactured at Frankford. Drift scale slides for mortar deflection boards, graduated in accordance with latest service range tables, are under manufacture at Frankford, and a list is being made of spare parts for sights and fire control instruments. A telescope with Porro prisms is being designed for use on the azimuth instrument. Thirty-two of these azimuth instruments, model of 1909, are under manufacture for the militia. A 30-caliber blank cartridge has been developed in which the paper bullet now used is replaced by a small paper cup. Two thousand are being manufactured for test. At Rock Island 25 Nelson wire cutters are being manufactured for trial, together with attachments for carrying them on cartridge belts, and two Preston mess kits are being manufactured for trial. This mess kit is made up of six different parts, one part fitting over the other and making final shape similar to the present canteen. Twenty "Get all" feed bags have been purchased and sent to Infantry and Cavalry boards for trial.

At the Springfield Armory a report of verification of the sight leaf markings of the U.S. magazine rifle, model of 1903, chambered for model of 1906 ammunition, has, it is believed, established the correctness of the present graduation. Absolute correctness in any single rifle can not be expected, and it should be understood that only mean graduations that will answer for different locations and different ammunition can be secured. It is thought that this object has been fully attained in the graduations on the sight of the present Service rifle. The targets obtained by firing with rifles, with and without the use of the gun sling, to determine whether or not the rifle barrel

is bent temporarily when gun sling is used, failed to show any perceptible difference in the results. At 200 and 300 yards a difference of about one inch is noticed, but at 300 yards a difference of nearly four inches, the shots with the sling going higher than those without. The lateral deviations show that the targets without the use of the sling are very slightly to the right of those with, but the differences throughout this test are so small that it cannot be said that the use of the gun sling as ordinarily used in the Service makes any perceptible difference in the shooting of the rifle. From a test of 3,000 rounds of Frankford Arsenal ammunition having .5 of a grain of Acheson graphite, grade 1340, mixed with the powder, for rifle lubrication test it was concluded that the use of Acheson graphite, grade 1340, mixed with the powder, does not appear to be an advantage. It does not solve the problem of metal fouling. Lapping the bore with rottenstone and oil does not prevent metal fouling. Metal fouling has occurred while using both pyro. and N.G.S. powders, as was demonstrated in machine gun test. Of Savage automatic pistols, cal. .45, 200 have been obtained for issue for experimental use and have been delivered and inspected at Springfield. Description and rules for telescopic musket sight, model of 1908, have also been prepared at Springfield.

LUZON ATHLETIC MEET.

The military athletic meet of the Department of Luzon, P.I., opened on Wallace Field, Manila, on Dec. 18, 1908. The division commander, Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, could not be present and his box was presented to the field officers in town on court details. Major and Mrs. Charles P. Stivers, Dean Murray Bartlett, Lieut. and Mrs. E. P. Laurson and Lieut. C. C. Allen, A.D.C., Major Harris L. Roberts and Major Edward P. Pendleton sat with Governor General Smith.

The tournament opened with Infantry camp pitching and striking, the competing companies being 1, 26th Inf., Capt. P. A. Connolly; G, 29th Inf., Capt. J. N. Straat, and K, 30th Inf., Capt. F. B. Shaw. F started off bravely, but I was staidier and eventually won. In the blank cartridge race the men competed in chambray shirts and khaki and made quick trips to the cartridges laid on slips of paper at five-yard intervals. One at a time the shells had to be picked up and set in the clip at the scratch line until all were placed and then the rifle fired in signal of success. Pritchards, of the 29th, won. The platoons of the 1st, 9th and 10th Cavalry, says the Cabelnews-American, had a rousing reception as they galloped into action mounted the deadly "zip-zip" tubes on their tripods, fired and changing barrels, fired again at the tents. The 1st had the trick in 3 minutes and 26 seconds, and then "Herman's Prides" came thundering along and it was good to see them sweating to beat the pace set them. They did it by one second and were hilarious. Then the 10th rode in and the men were out of the saddle, half of them, ere they passed the General's stand, dust flying around them as they clung to their mounts with the shoulder grip. They had the tripods up and the first barrels fired in unison ere an enemy could have realized their arrival, and although detained by a jammed barrel, they won a victory in 2 minutes and 25 seconds. The boys of the 1st and 9th joined in the cheering.

This is the summary of the first day's events:
Tent pitching—Infantry: 1st, Co. I, 26th Inf., percentage, 94.1; 2d, Co. F, 30th Inf., percentage, 93.8.
Blank cartridge race: 1st, Pvt. Pritchards, Co. M, 29th Inf., time, 40 4-5 secs. (four seconds quicker than last year); 2d, Pvt. Albright, Co. C, 29th Inf., time, 43 4-5 secs.; 3d, Pvt. Anderson, Co. G, 30th Inf., 45 secs.
Tent pegging (Cavalry): 1st, First Sergt. Davis, 10th Cav.; 2d, Corpl. West, 9th Cav.; 3d, Corpl. Shobe, 19th Cav.
One hundred and twenty yards hurdle race: Winners of heats—first heat, 1st, Pvt. Elder, Co. A, 26th Inf.; 2d, Pvt. Collins, Troop L, 10th Cav.; time, 17 secs. Second heat, 1st, Pvt. Perry, Co. F, 26th Inf.; 2d, Sergt. Peters, Troop E, 9th Cav.; time, 17 3-5 secs. Third heat, 1st, Pvt. Metcalfe, Co. H, 26th Inf.; 2d, Pvt. Sandford, Troop G, 9th Cav.; time, 18 1-5 secs.

Bayonet fencing (Infantry): Preliminaries—first and fifth bout won by Corpl. Murray, Co. K, 29th Inf.; second bout won by Pvt. Paradowski, Co. K, 29th Inf.; third bout won by Corpl. Edwards, Co. F, 30th Inf.; fourth bout won by Pvt. Lawson, Co. K, 30th Inf.

Potato race: 1st, Sergt. Smith, 9th Cav.; 2d, Corpl. Norman, 30th Inf.; 3d, Pvt. Blakely, 9th Cav.; time, 1 min. 12 secs.

Squad training (Infantry): 1st, 29th Inf.; 2d, 30th Inf.; 3d, 26th Inf.

Cavalry machine-gun platoons in action: 1st, 10th Cav.; 2d, 9th Cav.; 3d, 1st Cav.

At the second day's meet there were new faces seen among the spectators. Major Joseph P. O'Neil, of Fort McKinley, piloted the Roman Catholic apostolic delegate to a seat beside the Governor General and Archbishops Harty and Kelly. There was an amusing incident when the mounted wrestling bout was called. The men of the 10th Cavalry were to meet those of the 1st, the winners to tackle the 9th. When the rival forces rode up the judge's attention was called to the very sleek condition of the 10th's team. The men looked as if they had bathed in molasses. They were greased to the waist. They admitted the trick and were disqualified, the 1st having a walkover. The team work of the 9th Cavalry in the equestrian exercises was magnificent. Troopers and mounts were in their element. The final six-in-hand, pyramid and tandem evoked a thunderous ovation from the onlookers. The 1st Cavalry team also gave a good exhibition and several of their "stunts" were new. Their mounts were not so well-trained as those of the victors.

Lieut. Alfred H. Hobley's platoon, of the 30th Infantry, won the Infantry machine-gun contest in reinforcing the firing line. In this demonstration the platoon is supposed under fire from the time it leaves the scratch, the country is open and the firing line 200 yards away is in desperate need of reinforcement. Platoon commander is ordered to reinforce the firing line with his platoon, meeting various casualties agreed upon on the way. On arrival at two hundred-yard point one shot from each gun is fired. Scoring, first, in the manner in which the problem is solved; second, the time it takes for each gun to open fire; third, the amount of ammunition, determined by number of boxes, at the firing point when the second gun opens fire. The 26th and 29th stopped and transferred the packs of the "casualties" but the live ones of the 30th loosened the burdens of their "dead ones" and carried them forward afoot, saving a liberal slice of time. Lieutenant Hobley took a box himself, and the movement was effected in 53 seconds, about 9 seconds faster than the next up, the 29th.

In the machine-gun, reinforcing firing line (Infantry) this was the score: Manner of solving problem: 30th Inf., 18 1-3 points; 26th Inf., 15; 29th Inf., 11 1-3; time, 30th Inf., 50; 29th Inf., 44 3-10; 26th Inf., 28 3-5; ammunition, 30th Inf., 25; 29th Inf., 23; 26th Inf., 25; total percentage, 30th Inf., 93.3; 29th Inf., 78.5; 26th Inf., 68.6.

9 ft. 6 ins.; 3d, Corpl. A. J. Hargis, Troop H, 1st Cav.—9 ft. Cav.—9 ft. 7 ins.; 2d, Pvt. Ernest Wood, Co. C, 26th Inf.—

9 ft. 6 ins.; 3d, Corpl. A. J. Harris, Troop H, 1st Cav.—9 ft. 5 ins.

Infantry machine-gun packing: 1st, 29th Inf.; time, 41 1-5 secs.; percentage, 92.5; 2d, 30th Inf.; time, 55 1-5 secs.; percentage, 79.1; 3d, 26th Inf.; time, 1 min. 7 1-5 secs.; percentage, 77.3.

Infantry equipment race: 1st, Pvt. Harris, Co. G, 29th Inf.; time, 2 mins. 9 3-5 secs.

Cavalry pistol and saber contest: 1st, First Sergt. Rose, 10th Cav.; 2d, Sergt. Blankenship, 1st Cav.

Shoe race: 1st, Pvt. Anderson, Co. G, 30th Inf.; time, 1 min. 22 secs.; 2d, Pvt. Junger, Battery B, 5th Field Art.; 3d, Pvt. Tyler, Troop A, 9th Cav.

Centipede race: 1st, 9th Cav. team; time, 13 2-5 secs.; 2d, 30th Inf.; 3d, 10th Cav.

Training of the squad (Cavalry): 1st, 9th Cav.; 2d, 1st Cav.; 3d, 10th Cav.

Packing contest: 1st, McKinley; time, 3 mins. 37 4-5 secs.; 2d, Stotsenburg; time, 4 mins. 6 secs.; 3d, McGrath; time, 4 mins. 45 secs.

The exhibition drill of the 4th Company of Scouts, Captain Reese, which included a battle with an invisible foe, was received with great applause. This is the summary of the second day's events:

The three-round bout at the close of the second day's events between Sternberg, of the 30th Inf., and Murray, of the 9th Cavalry, developed into a mellee. Neither man showed science and it soon became a slugging match. Lieutenant Small, the referee, was kept busy stopping the jabbing in clinches. When the referee's attention was ultimately called outside the ropes, the colored man got Sternberg in "chancery." One of the white man's comrades jumped into the ring to separate the fighters, but one of Murray's backers followed him and threw him out. This was the signal for a general mix-up, which was ultimately quelled by Lieut. Wait C. Johnson, 26th Inf., who cleared the ring. The decision was given to Murray on a contested knock-down in the last minute of the third round. Sternberg protested against the decision.

The third day of the tournament drew an especially large attendance of Army women. This is a summary of the events:

Putting the shot: 1st, Pvt. White, Troop H, 10th Cav., 37 feet 3 ins.; 2d, Pvt. Caldwell, Troop H, 9th Cav., 37 ft. 2 ins.; 3d, Pvt. Spangler, Troop L, 1st Cav., 35 ft. 6 1-2 ins.

Two hundred and twenty yards hurdle race: 1st, Pvt. Elder, 26th Inf.; 2d, Pvt. Metcalfe, 26th Inf.; 3d, Pvt. Blakely, 9th Cav.; winner's time, 27 1-5 secs.

Tug-of-war: 9th Cav. defeated 1st Cav.

Relay race (Infantry): 1st, 30th Inf.; 2d, 29th Inf.

Shelter tent pitching (Infantry): 1st, Privts. Thompson and Harris, Co. G, 29th Inf.; 2d, Privts. Statin and Howell, Co. L, 29th Inf.; 3d, Privts. Brackin and Beach, Co. L, 29th Inf.

Broadsword contest (Cavalry): Preliminaries won by Sergt. Petty and Pvt. Lumpkins, 9th Cav., and Pvt. Coleman, 10th Cav.

Artillery section contest: 1st, Battery A, 5th Field Art.; time, 3 mins. 13 2-5 secs.; 2d, Battery C, 5th Field Art.; time, 3 mins. 29 secs.; 3d, Battery B, 5th Field Art.; time, 3 mins. 34 2-3 secs.

Wall scaling: 1st, 30th Inf.; time, 24 3-5 secs.; 2d, 29th Inf.; time, 26 secs. Twenty-sixth Infantry withdrew.

Machine-gun contest (Cavalry): "Call to Arms": 1st, 10th Cav., 90 per cent., time, 3 mins. 31 4-5 secs.; 2d, 9th Cav., 87 per cent., time, 4 mins. 6 4-5 secs.; 3d, 1st Cav., 80 per cent., time, 4 mins. 35 4-5 secs.

Squad race, go as you please (Infantry): 1st, 30th Inf.; time, 3 mins. 46 1-5 secs.; 2d, 29th Inf.; time, 2 mins. 54 4-5 secs.; 3d, 26th Inf.; time, 3 mins. 25 secs.

Exhibition drill (Cavalry): 1st, First Cav.; 2d, 10th Cav.; 3d, 9th Cav.

Driving contest (Artillery): 1st, Battery A, 5th Field Art.; time, 1 min. 59 1-5 secs.; 2d, Battery B, 5th Field Art.; time, 2 mins. 1 4-5 secs. Battery C disqualified.

Machine-gun (Infantry) changing barrels: 1st, 29th Inf.; time, 35 secs.; 2d, 26th Inf.; time, 46 1-5 secs.; 3d, 30th Inf.; time, 48 1-5 secs.

Sack race: 1st, Pvt. Wesley G. Finley, Co. F, 30th Inf.; 2d, Pvt. W. P. Phelps, Co. C, 30th Inf.; 3d, Pvt. A. C. Hendricks, Battery C, 5th Field Art.

The exhibition drill by the 1st, 9th and 10th Cavalry was a feature and set the crowd wild. Troop C, 1st Cav., with Australian horses, which have been in the islands but seven months, gave as pretty an exhibition as was ever seen in Manila. Their judgment in distance was almost perfect. Considering the comparatively green horses, the winning of this event was one to be proud of. The 10th Cavalry was second and the 9th third. In the baseball games of Sunday, Dec. 20, the 9th Cavalry beat the 26th Infantry two to 0, and the 30th Infantry beat the Artillery five to 0.

While General Mills was much pleased at the prowess shown by the athletes, said a local paper, it was noticed how his interest quickened when the machine guns went into action on the opening day. The fast work done by the three platoons and the quick way in which the Infantry made and broke camp was apparently very gratifying to the Department Commander.

IN THE PHILIPPINES.

"The Filipino navy, a dream of certain Filipino enthusiasts who propose to bring the subject up before the next Assembly, is an impossibility," says the Manila Times, for these enthusiasts "cannot have the slightest conception of the cost of such a foundation. If all the revenue that now reaches the insular government from all sources were poured into a naval fund and devoted to construction and maintenance, the Filipino navy would be a very small concern. If the taxes now levied by the insular government were quadrupled and half of the sum collected were devoted to a sea force the Filipino navy would be insignificant. To enter the logic of the subject it is necessary to assume that the Filipino people would build a navy for the protection of their islands and necessarily for their protection against their immediate neighbors. The greatest of their neighbors are Japan and China, and to picture them in naval competition with either is to reduce the proposition to its final absurdity. If the sensitive Filipino people would spare themselves ridicule and mockery, they will pigeon-hole these naval plans for a century or so."

Referring to the mutiny some time ago of a company of Macabebes scouts at Cotabato, the Manila Times says: "Many will be surprised to know that it was a Macabebes company, for the Macabebes have always been exceedingly loyal to the government. Among the native troops who serve the United States Government in the Philippines there have been individual cases of misconduct and disloyalty, but as a rule their conduct has been irreproachable. They have been faithful and loyal, brave in the face of danger and always responsive to the requirements of military discipline. In all the circumstances, therefore, it seems that the affair at Cotabato is simply an isolated case and not typical of the spirit or attitude of the other native organizations." The cause of the mutiny was that the transport on which they were to be brought to Manila from Cotabato could not accommodate their numerous women and children, which causes the Mindanno Herald to remark that these feminine impediments of the Scout companies are becoming a serious problem: "The uncertain character of the family ties of these people make both men and women distrustful when

separated. To carry the women and children along would require a prairie schooner to each man. It furnishes a problem for the consideration of the military authorities. We do not mean to draw any invidious comparisons, but offer only in the spirit of helpful discussion the statement that the Constabulary troops of Zamboanga, it is declared, can march out with their entire equipment in fifteen minutes' time without cart or carabao."

In a recent interview replying to criticisms of the system of education in vogue in the Philippines, Governor General Smith said in part: "It may be news to a great many people who are continually demanding that we teach young Filipinos trades to know that there is not a province in the archipelago that hasn't its trade school. Many people who are constantly pointing out our faults to us have never visited a school in the islands; there are many people right here in Manila who do not know that there is a trade school in this city, and I should like to remark in passing that the school in Manila is not as adequate as some we have in the provinces. The arithmetic we are teaching is along practical lines, and deals in the cost of rice, copra, hemp, and the cost of transportation. Every one of these subjects has a practical value. I am quite willing to admit that some of the English is not what we find when we look into a volume of Byron or Milton, but it is improving all the time. There are 800 teachers for 500,000 pupils and I want to say most emphatically that it is my opinion that what they are accomplishing borders on the miraculous."

First Lieut. John R. Youngblood, Phil. Scouts, deputy governor, is doing a great work in transforming Basilan from a rendezvous for pirates into one of the most law-abiding and peaceful islands in the Moro province. A recent visitor thus writes: "Everybody seems contented and there is an air of prosperity pervading Senegal, the headquarters. Road-building is progressing rapidly; that to Lamitan is finished. The suspension bridge over the river is a real feat of engineering skill, and an unusual spectacle was that of the headman, Datu Gabino, laboring with his own hands in its construction. Smaller roads and safe bridges, leading to the mountain districts, are supplanting the difficult trails and bamboo or rotten log crossings. Old houses are being torn down and new ones built in their places."

Although gold mining has been carried on in the Philippine Islands for several hundred years, and the aggregate product has not been small, no records were kept before American occupation. Until 1907 the production was confined chiefly to placer washing and gopher mining by non-Christian tribes of the hills. During the nine years ending with 1907 the annual production by the natives probably averaged about 1,500 fine ounces of gold, valued at about \$31,000. The total production by Americans and Europeans from 1898 to 1906, inclusive, did not exceed 600 ounces, valued at \$12,400. The preparatory work of American miners began to bear real fruit in 1907, when the production greatly increased, as is shown by the output of 1907, which was 3,859 fine ounces, valued at \$79,773. The production of silver in the year was eighty-three fine ounces, valued at \$55. Gold occurs in many islands of the archipelago, but the Journal of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia says the product of 1907 came from only two—Luzon and Masbate. The two gold-producing provinces of Luzon are Benguet, in the northern part, and Ambor Camarines, in the southeastern part. Masbate is in the province of Sorsogon. Considerable gold is mined by natives in the Island of Mindanao in placer workings.

CUSTOMS OF THE SERVICE.

The chapter, "Customs of the Service," as it will appear in the next edition of Captain Moss's "Officers' Manual, is a valuable addition to the literature of the Army and we have had nothing like it since Kautz's "Customs of the Service" went out of print. The present work is more complete than that of General Kautz, which was so useful to the officers of the Civil War. This chapter represents a great deal of tedious and faithful work on the part of Captain Moss, as he has had to gather the information from a great many widely-scattered sources, writing over 100 letters in research work. Many of the customs cited in this chapter are for the first time presented in print. The customs of a people or of a profession are a true index of their hopes, their ambitions, their ideals, their life, their history. Especially is that true of the military profession, where tradition and "customs of the Service" do so much to stimulate comradeship and "esprit de corps"—the very soul of an army. It is, however, a well-known and a deplorable fact that since the Spanish-American War many of the traditions and customs of "the old Army" have either entirely or partially passed away, owing to the general reorganization of the Army, the passing out of so many of the older officers and the influx of a large number of young officers from civil life and from the Volunteers—men who knew nothing about the "customs of the Service" and who seemed to care less.

It would appear that the Army is to-day imbued to a considerable extent with the matter-of-fact, practical, strenuous spirit that pervades American life—that they no longer cherish and attach the same importance to custom and tradition that they used to do. For instance, how very, very seldom to-day do we hear of an Army baby, in accordance with that pretty old Army custom, being baptized and christened under the colors of its father's regiment, while all the garrison assemblies at the quarters and drinks to the "recruit's" health? Again, see how little the old custom of all officers in a post calling in a body on the commanding officer on New Year's Day is now observed.

When a captain or a field officer is visiting for a few days at the headquarters of his regiment, how many of our adjutants ever think of having the band render an informal complimentary concert in honor of the visiting officer? It used to be that an officer upon joining as commanding officer of a post situated near a town, called officially upon the mayor and if the post were located near the capital of a state, a call was also made on the governor, thereby furthering a feeling of cordiality between the civil and the military—but how often is this done nowadays? The total disregard during the last few years of many of our younger officers, of the social "customs of the Service," is a topic of frequent discussion among the older officers. We could go on citing cases to substantiate my assertion that we no longer attach the same importance to "customs of the Service" that we used to—that many of the old customs have entirely disappeared, while others are rapidly passing away—and all must agree that this is a condition to be deeply deplored. After a vast amount of labor, Captain Moss has finally succeeded in making an exhaustive, accurate and systematic compilation of all, or very nearly all, our "customs of the Service," so that from now on the "youngster," immediately upon entering the Army, may know not only what its customs are, but also what they mean, as the author has gone thoroughly into their origin and significance.

The young lieutenant who attends a military funeral for

the first time will know that when the squad of soldiers fires three volleys over the grave, they are, in accordance with an old, old Roman custom, bidding their dead comrade farewell three times. And when he salutes with his saber he will know he is but going through the same form the knights of old did when, having received an order from a superior, they raised the sword to the lips, kissing the cross formed by the guard and the body of the weapon, thus calling upon God to witness their assumption of the duty imposed. And when, for the first time, he is sworn as a member of a general court-martial or as a witness before such a court, he will know that, having no brand in his hand to conceal, the act of removing his glove and raising his bare hand is symbolical of a declaration to the world that in the eyes of the law and in the eyes of his fellow-men he is an honorable man.

Should the publication of this chapter on "Customs of the Service," in Captain Moss's excellent "Officers' Manual," do anything toward awakening an interest in the subject and reviving some of the many pretty, old customs that have either passed away or are passing away, he will have rendered to his chosen profession a real service. The task has been for him "a work of love," and like the man who plucks blossoms from the garden and weaving them into a garland, claims as his own only the string that binds them together, so he has gathered our "customs of the Service" from various sources, and in weaving them into a homogeneous whole, claims as his own only the threads that bind them together.

Much has been written about the wireless aid for the wrecked steamship Republic, but it does not seem to have been generally noted that hundreds of lives were saved at Messina by the news of the disaster flashed by wireless to warships of the different navies in the Mediterranean, which hastened to the scene to dig out the debris-hidden injured and minister to the suffering. Even the steamship Republic itself, then out in the Mediterranean on its way to an Italian port, received a wireless message announcing the catastrophe. No estimate, of course, can ever be made of the lives saved and distress relieved by the prompt assistance of the navies of various nations. Their work afforded a brilliant, though melancholy tribute to the efficiency of the warships in that impromptu Red Cross service. With a very beautiful spontaneity, Russian, French, British and Italian navy vessels took hold of the work as if regularly certified agencies of the Red Cross. They were as active and energetic in these commissions of mercy as they would have been in the stern duties of war. The chaos in which the disaster left all local government called especially for the order and system of an efficiently organized administration like that of the navy. The early arrival at the ruined port of a Russian warship gave the first order and precision to the terrifying situation. Whether in perilous search amid the ruins, in ambulance and hospital service, or in the routine work of supply, it seems that everything was done by the navies that was humanly possible. F. J. Mather, jr., writing from the stricken district to the New York Evening Post, which rarely sees much virtue in the agencies, says, "Later we shall have a roll of honor, and it will be a long and bright one, the naval surgeons leading the rest."

The third annual convention of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association of the United States, held recently at New York city, was a remarkable assemblage of educators from the higher institutions of learning. More than forty colleges and universities were represented at the meeting, which was ably presided over by its president, Capt. Palmer E. Pierce, U.S.A., now stationed at Fort Leavenworth. Despite his request that he be allowed to retire from office, the nominating committee refused to grant it, and he was chosen unanimously as president for the fourth successive year. Prof. Charles W. Larned, of the United States Military Academy, outlined very clearly in his address on "Athletics from an Educational Standpoint" the broad aims of the association. "General education for the young," he said, "has been, and continues to be, an incoherent and illogical process as far as it aims to make a well-balanced, sound, effective, moral and intelligent man. The servitude of youth, which we commonly call education, has up to the present devoted to mental development alone nine-tenths or more of its systematized effort and has left the other elements to a haphazard and unsystematic evolution quite individual and elective. My claim is that the body deserves the same compulsory, systematic training at the hands of educators as does the mind. I say that to carry the pigskin fairly over the goal line is as worthy an achievement, in view of what it represents in skill, in discipline, in vigor, in resource, in persistence, as to outwit one's neighbors in the market or to be the protagonist in a \$10,000,000 merger. Personally I am inclined to give it the preference."

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts has the past week been loading another vessel at New York with a cargo of houses for the sufferers by the Italian earthquake. This shipment consists of 500 houses, all made up each 16 by 20 feet, divided into two rooms and having six windows. This shipment brings the entire number of houses constructed by the bureau and shipped to Italy to 3,000. With the houses carefully-drawn plans showing how they are to be put together and giving every dimension and full instructions in both English and Italian were sent and also two boss carpenters competent to direct gangs of Italian laborers how to put up the houses. The shipment included in each instance everything required for the completion of every house—hardware, glass, carpenters' tools, nails, sash, paint, roofing, with nails and cement to put it on with, and even heavy blocks for foundations. There was also sent 300,000 feet of heavy lumber for making barracks or more houses. The rapidity with which these shipments were made ready and dispatched reflects lasting credit on the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts and the management of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and furnishes every American something of which he may forever be proud. Nothing like it was ever before done by any country in aid of another people stricken by a great calamity.

The Secretary of War has just approved the recommendation of the Board of Medical Officers who met recently at the office of the Surgeon General, U.S. Army, called together at the instance of Gen. Robert M. O'Reilly, Med. Corps, U.S.A., recently retired, to consider measures for the prevention of typhoid fever in Army camps. The conclusions of the board will be sent out to all surgeons at Army posts in the form of a circular for their information and guidance. They appear in G.O. 10, Jan. 21, 1909, War. Dept., which we published on Jan. 30,

page 607. It is interesting to note the way the vaccination serum "takes," as described by the board. A man receives a few drops of the prophylactic material by means of a hypodermic injection into the arm and after a few hours he will probably have a little fever or headache and a tender spot on the arm, and to this extent this procedure is like that used for preventing small-pox. It has, however, the great advantage, over vaccination against small-pox, that the tender spot on the arm never becomes a sore, but after the expiration of two or three days disappears for good and all and no shields or bandages are necessary. It is, in fact, a very simple, clean and harmless affair, and a mere trifle compared to the danger to life or the long illness and expense of an attack of typhoid fever. Further opinions of the board on the efficiency of vaccination in the Boer war can be found in our issue of Dec. 19, 1908, page 425.

The American Red Cross Society has received some \$900,000 for the relief work in Italy; the New York state branch reports collections amounting to \$312,269.28, and announces that no more funds are at present needed. The National Society last Saturday cabled \$225,000 to Ambassador Griscom at Rome for presentation to Queen Helena for the establishment of an agricultural colony in Calabria or Sicily for the orphans in the Italian earthquake district. The colony will be named the American Red Cross Orphan Colony, and will be devoted to the care of the children left homeless and without parents by the disaster. The colony will be under the supervision of the American Embassy in Italy. In all the National Society has spent \$841,740 in behalf of the earthquake sufferers. For the purchase and shipping of lumber for houses the Red Cross has given \$100,000 to the Navy Department. The houses which will be constructed with this money will be designated when erected by a small sign bearing a disk with a red cross, and the words "American Red Cross, 1909." The houses erected by the Navy Department will bear a blue and white sign with the inscription, "U.S., Italy, 1909." The Red Cross has spent \$6,740 for portable houses in Boston, which have been shipped to the earthquake district.

More than a quarter of a century ago in August, 1882, Sir William Siemens, addressing the British Association, said: "Before many years have elapsed we may find in our factories and on board our ships engines with a fuel consumption not exceeding one pound of coal per effective horse-power per hour, in which the gas-producer takes the place of the somewhat complex and dangerous steam boiler. The advent of such an engine, and of the dynamo machine, must mark a new era of material progress at least equal to that produced by the introduction of steam power in the early part of our century." The dynamo has already established itself in public favor, but the gas engine has not entirely passed beyond the experimental stage. The Austro-Hungarian navy has two 250 horse-power gasoline-propelled gunboats, built by Yarrow and Company, and to the British gunboat Rattler have been applied producer-gas engines which have driven the vessel at between eleven and twelve knots, with a saving in weight and fuel as compared with the old steam plant. Even better results are expected from larger engines, with which another vessel is being equipped.

The annual message of Governor General Smith to the Philippine Assembly, read at the opening of that body on Feb. 1, is in part as follows:

My last words to the Filipinos is that until the great majority, and not a small minority, of the citizens are prepared to make intelligent use of the franchise, until democratic usages and customs have permeated throughout the population and become a part of the daily life of the people, until the power of unconscionable agitators and demagogues is broken; until education has created a just public sentiment; which specious arguments and false doctrines cannot destroy; until a citizen has not only the power to judge, but also the courage to act for himself, the best future of the islands lies with the land which has given the Filipinos freedom of speech, liberty of the press, freedom of worship, the right of the accused to meet witnesses against him face to face, the exercise of the franchise, free schools, autonomy in municipal and provincial affairs, the right to participate in making laws through the Assembly, and many other rights, liberties and privileges not enjoyed by peoples which have had independence and national existence for hundreds of years.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces that applications will be received for consideration in connection with filling a vacancy in the position of chief veterinarian in the Philippine Islands, at a salary of \$2,500 per annum. No educational examination will be given for this position, but eligibility will be determined from the statement made under oath, and upon any other evidence in the form of vouchers or otherwise that may be furnished. No person will be rated as eligible who has not had veterinary experience of a high order along practical and executive lines. As no person having the qualifications desired was secured as the result of the examination held on Aug. 31, 1908, for this position, qualified persons are urged to enter this examination. Age limit, 18 to 40 years on date of examination. Applicants should apply to the U.S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D.C., prior to March 10, 1909.

Justice T. H. Anderson, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, has decided that the authority of the Secretary of War, or of the Superintendent of the Government Asylum for the Insane known as St. Elizabeth's, is not superior to the right of habeas corpus. This is in the case of Major Frank A. Andrus, 12th Inf., who was retired last year and placed in the asylum on the order of the Secretary of War. Major Andrus's attorneys claimed that whatever his mental condition may have been when the original action was taken in the case, he had been cured and was entitled to his liberty. The court will now order the examination of the officer before a committee charged with determining whether he is sane or not.

Major Joseph H. Townsend, Med. Corps, Connecticut N.G., on duty with the 2d Regiment at the joint maneuvers at Pine Camp, N.Y., last July, in his official report, says in part: "The site of the camp was well chosen and would have been ideal, but for a fine dust of sand or ashes which the prevailing winds from the direction of the Great Lakes kept stirred up, much to the discomfort of the men. The perfect sanitation of the camp in the disposal of refuse and waste was shown by the nearly total absence of flies, although the camp had been in use nearly six weeks. The supervision of the Army inspectors over the sanitation and cleanliness of our camp was very

rigid and their criticism at times seemed a little harsh, but it called our attention to defects in a way not to be forgotten and we all learned more at this camp than at any previous camp in our experience. The men, although unaccustomed to the strenuous work required of them, were able to take part in the long marches and skirmishes without much physical exhaustion or complaint, showing that they are physically able to do the work required of them, and I believe that the Connecticut National Guard is able to-day to take the field at a moment's notice and do their work with the regulars. Some people are apt to criticize the militia men as inferior to the Regular physically, when, as a matter of fact the Regular looks better because his clothes fit him and it would add much to the appearance of our soldiers if their clothes came nearer fitting them."

The report of the board having charge of the trials of the oil-burning machinery of the Cheyenne, formerly the Wyoming, has been received at the Navy Department, but will not be made public for the present. There has been much delay in making the tests owing to newly discovered defects in the tubes in the oil burners in the ship. The trial was made on a cruise to San Diego and return to Mare Island. It is understood that for the most part the machinery worked well, but the speed made was not satisfactory owing to the fact that the vessel had been laid up at Mare Island for a long time and her bottom had become foul. The Cheyenne will be docked and cleaned and another trial will be ordered in the course of the next few weeks.

Prof. Edward S. Holden, custodian of the fund for building a monument at West Point to Edgar Allan Poe, reports that he has about \$2,600 in hand and requires about \$1,600 more. The monument is an oblong tablet surrounded by a most artistic border of leaves, within which appears this inscription, which we have heretofore published:

"In Memoriam Edgar Allan Poe
Born MDCCCIX—Died MDCCCXLIX
How dark a woe! Yet how sublime a hope!
How silently serene a sea of pride!
How daring an ambition! Yet how deep
How fathomless a capacity for love!"

The doctrine of continuous voyage, so long insisted upon by our government, promises to receive foreign approval as the result of the naval conference at London. During our Civil War the British were in the habit of transshipping at Nassau, N.P., within easy reach of our coast, goods intended for Southern blockaded ports. If the doctrine of continuous voyage prevails a vessel carrying contraband will be liable to seizure and ultimate confiscation the moment it leaves the territorial waters of Liverpool, whereas, without the doctrine, the vessel can only be captured after it leaves the neutral port of destination. The aid rendered belligerents by the doctrine is illustrated by our experiences during the Civil War.

The House perpetrated a joke on itself in connection with the appropriation in the Army bill for the manufacture of machine guns, which shows what a distinction without a difference may sometimes be made to appear. The clause appropriating \$200,000 for "machine guns" was stricken out as objectionable to the rule against new legislation. Later a clause was moved appropriating a like amount for "automatic rifles," and it went through.

A correspondent says: "It is reported, on good authority, that certain field officers of Infantry have omitted, and been allowed to escape, up to this date, from taking the test ride prescribed in War Department orders. There are doubtless good and sufficient reasons for this, but inasmuch as the test mentioned is regarded as the "sine qua non" of physical fitness, it passes the ordinary understanding why any exceptions have been made."

An officer in charge of a general mess suggested further amendment of Par. 330, A.R. (already amended by G.O. 143, 1908), so as to provide extra duty pay for all posts having general messes. It was directed that he be informed that, as extra duty pay is restricted not only to recruit depots, but to cooks and mess stewards who are graduates of their special schools, compliance with his suggestions would not be legal.

Request for forage for officers' polo ponies in addition to authorized horses having been made, it was decided that under the law, and Pars. 1088 and 1091, A.R., this could not be done, and the application was therefore disapproved.

Charles E. Magoon, former Provisional Governor General of Cuba, arrived in Washington the morning of Feb. 2, accompanied by his military aide, Capt. J. A. Ryan, 15th Cav. As soon as he left the train Mr. Magoon went directly to the Shoreham hotel, and with Captain Ryan went to work on his report on conditions in Cuba, which he will soon deliver to Secretary Wright.

The Bureau of Navigation is collecting data from all the large cities of the world as to coaling facilities of each. The names of coal companies, their mine fields and their facilities and output are being inquired into, and a report will be made in the course of a few months giving the information in detailed form.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an examination March 17-18 to fill a vacancy in the position of mechanical and electrical engineer, \$1,200 per annum, quartermaster's department at large, Fort Bayard, N. Mex., and vacancies requiring similar qualifications as they may occur in any branch of the Service.

The reorganization of the Navy makes necessary the re-writing of the first chapter of the Navy Regulations. A new edition of the Regulations was all ready to appear Feb. 1, but will be delayed several weeks.

It is understood that Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., who has asked that his assignment to a department may be postponed until after his return from Cuba, is to be given command of the Department of Columbia.

The Washington gun foundry has had orders to construct a 14-inch gun of fifty calibers length, to cost \$100,000.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Lieut. Col. Samuel R. Jones, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., retired for age on Feb. 6, 1909, is a native of Pennsylvania and a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1867, when he was assigned as a second lieutenant to the 4th Artillery. In addition to his service at Artillery posts, he saw service against the Indians and was on frontier duty at Fort Riley from Nov. 20, 1869, to April 20, 1871. He was also on frontier duty at Quinault Reservation, Washington Territory, from March to October, 1873, on frontier duty at Fort Canby from June 30, 1876, to March 13, 1877, and took part in the Nez Percés expedition, Aug. 18 to Sept. 10, 1877, and the Bannock campaign in 1878. He was transferred to the Quartermaster's Department in April, 1892, and on May 12, 1898, he was appointed major and chief quartermaster of U.S. Volunteers. He was on duty as Q.M. of the first expedition which left San Francisco for the Philippines May 25, 1898, and was present at the capture of Guam. He arrived in Manila Bay June 30, 1898, and on July 1 was the first man of the U.S. Army to set foot on the Philippine Islands. He was chief quartermaster of the expeditionary forces and depot quartermaster at Cavite from July 1 to July 28; chief quartermaster 1st Division, 8th Army Corps, Camp Dewey, July 28 to Aug. 16. He took part in the attack and capture of Manila, Aug. 13, 1898. He was acting A.D.C. to Major Gen. T. M. Anderson at the battle around Manila Feb. 5, 1899; took part in battles of Calocan, San Juan del Monte and Santolan during February and March, 1899. He subsequently served among other duties as depot quartermaster at Boston, and was assistant to chief quartermaster, Department of the East. His last assignment to duty was as chief quartermaster, Department of the Gulf, with station at Atlanta, since Feb. 25, 1908.

Rear Admiral William Jay Barnette, U.S.N., who was retired for age Feb. 2, 1909, was born in New York and graduated in 1868 from the Naval Academy. Previous to the war with Spain he served in the Asiatic Fleet; on the Wabash, flagship of the European Squadron; in the Hydrographic Office, and the Washington Navy Yard; on the Pennsylvania, flagship North Pacific Station; at the Naval Academy; in the North Atlantic Squadron; on the schoolship St. Marys, on the Raleigh and in command of the U.S.C. and L.S.S. Bache, July, 1897, to April, 1898; October, 1898, he took command of the schoolship Saratoga, and Jan. 27, 1902, he was made a member of the Navy General Board and of the Board of Engineers, War Department, and the Army and Navy Joint Board; June 14, 1904, he took command of the U.S.S. Kentucky, returning to duty with the General Board Jan. 1, 1906, and the Army and Navy Joint Board. Dec. 2, 1907 Rear Admiral Barnette was ordered to duty as superintendent of the Naval Observatory, which was his last assignment to duty.

Col. Green Clay Goodloe, U.S.M.C., who was retired for age on Jan. 31, 1909, was born at Castle Union, Ky. During the Civil War he joined the 4th Kentucky Cavalry, and during his service he took part in ten Cavalry battles and skirmishes. In September, 1863, he was appointed to the Military Academy at West Point, but resigned two years later. He was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps April 21, 1869, and was promoted first lieutenant in 1876. He was appointed a paymaster with the rank of major in 1877, and was promoted to colonel in 1899.

Senior Capt. Horatio D. Smith, U.S.R.C.S., who was retired from active service on account of age Jan. 28, 1909, and advanced to the next higher grade, that of captain commandant, retired, for Civil War service, is a native of Massachusetts and served as an officer of the volunteer navy during the Civil War from October, 1864, to June, 1865. He entered the Revenue Cutter Service as a third lieutenant July 13, 1867. He served five months during the war with Spain, co-operating with the Navy.

Captain of Engineers Charles F. Coffin, U.S.R.C.S., who was retired for age on Jan. 26, 1909, is a native of Maryland, and entered the Service as a second assistant engineer July 9, 1874. During the war with Spain he served five months co-operating with the Navy.

Lieut. Col. William W. Gray, Med. Corps, U.S.A., promoted colonel from Jan. 15, vice Torney, appointed surgeon general, was born in Tennessee Oct. 2, 1850. He was appointed an assistant surgeon in the Army June 6, 1878. He was promoted captain and assistant surgeon June 6, 1883; major and surgeon, Oct. 10, 1896, and lieutenant colonel and deputy surgeon general April 6, 1905.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

A wedding of more than ordinary interest was that of Miss Fredrika Alston Martin and Lieut. Forrest Estey Williford, Coast Art., U.S.A., at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. Frederick Martin, 205 Monroe avenue, Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 29, 1908. The guest list, though limited, was a notably brilliant one. The decorations were very beautiful, and since the lower suite of rooms is so arranged that they can be thrown together into one long room, a striking effect was secured through draping the walls and festooning the arches with the United States flags. Over the mantel in the reception hall, where ferns and potted plants were banked about the large pier glass, flags were used, and, adding to the artistic effect, were bunches of white narcissus tied with white tulle, and Southern smilax wreathing the chandeliers and windows. Above the altar was the flag, and the pure whiteness of the altar was emphasized by the white tapers burning in cathedral holders and in the waxen narcissus that adorned it. A canopy of vines completely concealed the ceiling, and elsewhere about the dainty apartment white tapers burned and narcissus were in evidence. In the music room, where the bride's cake was cut with a saber, the white narcissus bloom, with quantities of white tulle, was combined with a cascading of ferns as well as the national colors. An orchestra furnished the nuptial music. The Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Gailor, bishop of Tennessee, was the officiant. The personnel included Miss Alan Pepper, the bride's maid-in-waiting; Miss Lucia Van Hoose, of Tuscaloosa, Ala., maid of honor; little Misses Sarah Martin Mayfield, of Tuscaloosa, and Julia Reeder, of Fort Worden, Wash., nieces of the bride, ribbon bearers. Master Russell Reeder, jr., bore the white satin pillows on which the couple knelt for the benediction. The groom was attended by two of his former classmates at West Point, Lieut. George M. Morrow, jr., of Fort Banks, Mass., as best man, and Lieut. John C. Henderson, of Fort Flagler, Wash., as groomsmen. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore an elegant empire robe of real lace over rich white satin. The veil of tulle, which was held in place by a coronet of orange blossoms, fell to the hem of her gown in billowy, misty folds. She wore no ornaments and carried a shower

of bride roses interlaced with valley lilies. The little ribbon bearers looked sweet and dainty in white mull and lace frocks, with white satin ribbons, while the pillow bearer was in the full dress uniform of an officer in the Army, being an exact reproduction of the uniforms worn by the groom and his attendants. A reception followed the ceremony, during which an elaborate menu was served. The salad was in the form and coloring of the flag, the mints were heart-shaped, and the orange ice was served in orange baskets. A bewildering collection of wedding gifts was on display, being remembrances from friends both here and afar. Lieutenant Williford and his bride left later for their home in Fort Worden, Wash. Mrs. Williford wearing a smart traveling suit of London smoke cloth, braided in black, with which she wore a gray fur toque trimmed in plumes.

Capt. Frank Crandell Bolles, 6th U.S. Inf., and Miss Irene Holby Pettit, were married at Hempstead, N.Y., Jan. 14, 1909.

Miss Leila Marion Price, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest William Price, was married Jan. 9, 1909, at Seattle, Wash., in Trinity Church, to Lieut. George T. Pettengill, U.S.N., the church being filled with friends. The large white marble altar was adorned with masses of deep red Richmond roses and banked on either side with palms, the fifteen standards of brass holding tall lighted white tapers blending beautifully with the rich coloring. A full vested choir singing "The Voice That Breathed O'er Eden" preceded the bridal party to the altar, followed by three acolytes. Capt. Mervyn C. Buckley, U.S.A., representing the Army, walked slowly after in full uniform, and Paymr. Omar D. Conger, U.S.N.; Surg. Robert Bachmann and Paymr. Ray Spear, U.S.N., all in uniform. Mrs. William Marbury Somervell and Mrs. Oliver H. P. La Farge were matrons of honor. The maid of honor was Miss Theodosia Price. The bride walked with her father, Mr. Ernest William Price, following her maid of honor. Her gown was of old ivory directoire satin with the tunic effect. The yoke and tight sleeves were of rare rose point lace, and she carried a Dutch bouquet of white sweet peas and delicate maiden hair fern. The long tulle veil was draped to the train. Awaiting the bridal party at the church was Lieutenant Pettengill, who was Mr. Ben Pettengill, of Boise City, Idaho, the best man, and Rev. Herbert Henry Gowen, rector of Trinity, who read the service. "O Perfect Love" was sung by the choir before the wedding party reached the altar. Then to the exultant notes of Mendelssohn's wedding march the bridal party left the church. The reception following immediately at the Price home on Seneca street was comparatively small, only the bridal party, Navy folks and intimate young friends having been bidden. Here the guests were received by Mr. and Mrs. Price. In the reception room pink chrysanthemums, pink carnations and delicate trailing greens were banked about and mingled with pink shaded candles, making a dainty picture and casting a rosy glow over all. A low mound of pink bridesmaid roses was upon the bride's table lighted with tiny fairy lamps. A large heart-shaped cake with bridal favors, which were arranged upon pink ribbons, was the center attraction of the table, and much amusement was afforded in awarding the favors when the cake was cut by the bride with her husband's sword. Lieut. and Mrs. Pettengill left for a short wedding trip, the bride's going-away gown being London smoke broadcloth with touches of black satin. Her black beaver turban was crowned with white satin and ornaments of white pompons. With this she wore sables. Lieutenant Pettengill and his bride are now at Bremerton, Wash., where the Lieutenant is at present stationed.

Mrs. Marie Stevens Alford announces the engagement of her daughter, Ida Goodloe, to Lieut. Dean Halford, 22d U.S. Inf. The marriage will take place in the early summer.

Dr. and Mrs. Denton S. Norris, of Baltimore, Md., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Mamie, to Ensign William Bingham Howe, U.S.N. The wedding will take place in the spring. The bride-to-be is a sister of Mrs. Bruce R. Ware, wife of Midshipman Ware, U.S.N., now on the Pacific Station. Ensign Howe is attached to the Asiatic Squadron.

Mrs. William Stapleton Johnson announces the marriage of her daughter, Mrs. Ella Barrett, to Lieut. Edward White Willard, U.S. Coast Art. Corps, at high noon, Monday, Jan. 26, 1909, at Knoxville, Tenn.

Mrs. Holt W. Page, of Norfolk, Va., announces the engagement of her daughter, Harriet Jackson, to Midshipman Louis Henry Maxfield, U.S.N., of St. Paul, Minn., the marriage to take place in the early spring. Miss Page comes of a distinguished naval lineage, her paternal grandfather being the late Comdr. Hugo Nelson Page, of the United States and Confederate navies, who was with Commodore Perry on Lake Erie. Her maternal grandfather was the late Commodore Marshall Parks. Midshipman Maxfield is attached to the U.S.S. Illinois, which is with the Atlantic Fleet on its way home.

A very pretty wedding was solemnized at Philadelphia, Pa., at noon, on Feb. 2, 1909, when Miss Amy Richards, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph T. Richards, and Edwin O. Fitch, jr., assistant naval constructor, U.S. Navy, were united in marriage. The Rev. James H. Ecob, of Flushing, N.Y., officiated. The bride was attended by her sister, Mrs. Norman S. Essig, as matron of honor, and by Miss Harriett W. Balken, as maid of honor. The groom's brother, Mr. Howard L. Fitch, of New York, acted as best man, and the ushers were John E. Otterson, Herbert S. Howard, Charles A. Harrington and Robert B. Hilliard, all assistant naval constructors, U.S. Navy, and classmates of the groom at Annapolis.

Rear Admiral Francis A. Cook, U.S.N., retired, cut a wedding cake with the sword he wore as captain of the Brooklyn during the destruction of the Spanish fleet in 1898. The ceremony was performed at New Haven, Conn., Feb. 4, 1909, when Miss Harriet Moseley, a grandniece of Admiral Cook, was married to Ray Graham Biglow, son of Mr. and Mrs. Horatio Biglow, of New York city, and a Yale graduate of 1908.

A pretty wedding in Baltimore, Md., Feb. 3, was that of Miss Virginia Furst, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Helming Furst, and Lieut. Chester A. Jones, of the Revenue Cutter Service. The bride wore an empire gown of white satin and lace, with a panel of white brocade satin that formed part of her mother's wedding dress. Her veil was of tulle, caught with a wreath of orange blossoms, and she carried a shower bouquet of white violets and white sweetpeas and a white prayerbook. She was given in marriage by her father. The attendants were the two sisters of the bride. Little Miss Helen Albert, a cousin of the bride, was flower girl. The church was handsomely decorated with palms and roses, and the wedding march from "Aida" was sung by the choir, in which are the four uncles of the bride. The groom was attended by his best man, Lieut. Frederick Nichols, of the Onondaga, and the ushers were Lieuts. Philip P. Roach and C. W. Cairnes, of the Apache; Lieuts. S. M. Rock and N. B. Hall, of the Onondaga, and Messrs. Henry Harrison and J. H. Carnell, of the Itasca. Bridegroom, best

man and ushers were in their full dress uniforms. Following the ceremony a reception and breakfast were held at the home of the bride's parents, 1802 Bolton street. The bride's table was decorated with bride roses and sweetpeas, and the bride cut the cake with her husband's sword. Later in the day Lieut. and Mrs. Jones left for New York and will sail Feb. 6 by the Coamo for San Juan, P.R.

RECENT DEATHS.

Mrs. Lucius C. Tuckerman, of Milton-on-the-Hudson, N.Y., wife of the owner of a large estate there and daughter of Brig. Gen. A. C. Girard, U.S.A., was shot through the heart and almost instantly killed on the night of Jan. 31, 1909, in Chicago, Ill., by George A. Busse, brother of Fred A. Busse, Mayor of Chicago. That the shooting was purely accidental is held to be beyond doubt. The family of the victim express a wish that the case be considered as an accident, pure and simple. Mrs. Tuckerman was in a bedroom of the apartment of her father, General Girard, in the Walton, a fashionable hotel, at No. 305 North Clark street. She had entered the room to dress her hair and was standing in front of a dresser when a bullet crashed through a window opening on an area and struck her close to, if not in, the heart. She died within ten minutes, seeming to understand fully that she was the victim of an accident. Across the area-way from the Girard apartments are those of Mr. Busse. He had made plans to leave this week for the South, leaving a maid, Bertha Lambke, in charge of the apartment. The girl was timid about remaining alone, and Mr. Busse was in the act of instructing her in the use of his revolver in case she should be called upon to protect herself from any danger. Mayor Busse was at the home of his brother at the time. In some manner the weapon was discharged. The bullet went through a window of the Busse apartment, over the area-way, through the bedroom of the Girard apartment and straight to the heart of Mrs. Tuckerman. It could not have gone more accurately to a vital spot had the holder of the weapon deliberately taken aim and fired. About a year ago Mr. Lucius Tuckerman, husband of the deceased, met her in Los Angeles, when he passed through that place on a business trip to the Philippines. She was then Mrs. Bush. In a few weeks they were married. He bought some property at Milton, N.Y., and there he, his wife and the Bush children have since lived on their quiet farm. Mrs. Tuckerman's maiden name was Elizabeth Girard. She first married Capt. Ross L. Bush, 10th U.S. Inf., but was divorced from him in August, 1907, in Nevada, the grounds for the divorce being that he subjected her to mental cruelty. She brought the charges against him that his only recreation consisted in reading the Bible.

Asst. Surg. Charles G. Alderman, U.S.N., who went to Lawn, near Lebanon, Pa., three weeks ago on leave of absence on account of his health, died Jan. 29, 1909, of pulmonary trouble. He left a widow. He was a native of Indiana, and entered the Service July 9, 1907.

Mr. Thomas P. McManus, who served as a first lieutenant in the Civil War in the 151st Indiana Volunteers and was the father of Capt. George H. McManus, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., died at Hudson, Iowa, Jan. 20, 1909.

Miss Eva A. Wheaton, sister of Major Gen. Loyd Wheaton, U.S.A., died at 39 Pine Grove avenue, Chicago, Ill., Jan. 29.

Capt. Harry Hall, U.S.N., retired, died at his home in New York city Feb. 4, 1909, of valvular heart trouble. He had been married only four months. Captain Hall entered the Service Sept. 14, 1876, and was a native of Pennsylvania. He was retired for disability incident to the service, with the rank of captain, in May, 1908. He is survived by his widow.

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. W. D. Davis, Q.M. Dept., at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Jan. 30.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Selfridge gave a dinner Jan. 29 in Washington, D.C., in compliment to the Russian Ambassador, Baron Rosen.

Mrs. Wm. McClure, of Oklahoma, and her daughter, Mrs. Veta McClure Partridge, sailed on the Cedric for Italy late in January from New York.

Among those present at the luncheon given by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh in Washington, D.C., on Feb. 1, were Gen. J. J. Pershing, U.S.A., and Lieut. Col. Charles L. McCawley, U.S.M.C.

Gen. and Mrs. H. C. Merriam, U.S.A., were dinner hosts in Washington, D.C., Feb. 2, their guests including Col. and Mrs. Symons, U.S.A., and Paymr. Gen. Albert S. Kenny, U.S.N.

Among those attending the dinner of the Gridiron Club in Washington on Jan. 30 were Secretary of the Navy Newberry and Assistant Secretary Satterlee, Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U.S.A., Col. Frank L. Denny and Charles L. McCawley, U.S.M.C.

Mrs. Alex. M. Wetherill and her son, Capt. A. M. Wetherill, 19th U.S. Inf., have returned to Fort Bliss, Tex., after a delightful trip through Mexico. Mrs. Wetherill leaves Jan. 25 for Washington, D.C., stopping a few days at Lexington, Ky., en route.

Gen. O. O. Howard, U.S.A., was among the speakers at the Men's League at the Flatbush Congregational Church, East Eighteenth street, near Dorchester road, Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 2. General Howard spoke on his personal recollections of Lincoln.

Capt. Amos A. Fries, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., has been elected president of the Engineers' and Architects' Association of Southern California. Captain Fries is at present in charge of river and harbor and fortification work in California, south of San Francisco.

Gen. and Mrs. Garlington had a small company of the young friends of their daughter, Miss Sallie Garlington, dining with them in Washington, D.C., Jan. 29, in honor of Miss Garlington's house guests, the Misses Byrne, of Governors Island, N.Y. The company afterward went to the hop at the Washington Barracks.

Mrs. Maud Evans, the divorced wife of Naval Constr. Holden A. Evans, U.S.N., according to a despatch from San Francisco, will soon appear on the stage in a one-act farce written especially for her, which is designed to give her an opportunity to sing and dance. Mrs. Evans is, it is said, to close a twenty weeks' contract with a vaudeville manager.

Capt. Edward T. Donnelly, 1st U.S. Field Art., stationed at Fort Sill, and 2d Lieut. Robert M. Campbell, 78th U.S. Cav., aide to Brig. Gen. R. D. Potts, commanding the Department of the Gulf, have been assigned to duty as aides-de-camp on the staff of Major Gen. William P. Duvall, Assistant Chief of Staff, who will leave for Manila to assume command of the Philippines Division.

A daughter, Jane Cheney Rehkopf, was born to the wife of Lieut. Ned B. Rehkopf, 2d Field Art., at West Point, N.Y., Jan. 29, 1909.

A daughter, born on January 25, 1909, to Dr. and Mrs. Francis E. Harrington at Washington, D.C., is a granddaughter of the late Brig. Gen. F. H. Harrington, U.S.M.C.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Col. H. O. S. Heistand and Major H. C. Schumm, U.S.A., were guests at the annual dinner of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club, Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 30.

Mrs. J. W. MacMurray, widow of Lieutenant Colonel MacMurray, who is in New York this week, is at the Hotel Wolcott. She will go to Albany before returning to her home in Connecticut avenue.

At a dinner given by the French Ambassador and Mme. Jussierand in Washington, Feb. 1, the guests included the Secretary of War and Mrs. Wright and Major Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, U.S.A., and Mrs. Greely.

After a partnership of nearly fifty years the law firm of Long & Hemmway, at Boston, Mass., has dissolved, through the retirement of ex-Secretary of the Navy John D. Long. Mr. Long retires from active practice in order to devote himself to the care of trust funds and estates, and has removed his office to No. 323 Tremont Building.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Silas W. Terry, U.S.N., gave a dinner in Washington, D.C., Jan. 29, and among their guests were Representative and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, Representative and Mrs. Bourke Cockran, Viscount and Viscountess de Martel, Miss Eleanor Terry, Captain Sowerby and Lieut. Comdr. Cleland Davis, U.S.N.

The Camp Columbia, Cuba, Italy Relief Fund, amounting to \$150, was subscribed in small sums by the officers and enlisted men of the camp. The officers and enlisted men on duty in Havana and at the palace in Marianno also helped to swell the fund. Chaplains Rice and Waring were in charge of the collections. The money has been forwarded to Italy.

The Baroness E. M. de Chaboulon, wife of Baron Frédéric Bonet de Chaboulon, is spending the winter at Fort Myer, Va., as the guest of her cousin, Mrs. Tiemann N. Horn, wife of Captain Horn, who commands one of the batteries of the 3d Field Artillery, stationed at that post. The graciousness and beauty of the Baroness make her a charming addition to the social circles of the garrison.

Mrs. Henry Charles Dinger, wife of Lieutenant Dinger, U.S.N., was the hostess at a delightful "at home" Jan. 28 at her residence, 1723 Q street, Washington, D.C. The drawing room and halls were charmingly arranged with palms and pink carnations, and in the dining room the tea table looked exquisite with a beautiful lace and damask cloth, and decorated with ferns, pink carnations and rose-shaded candles in silver sconces. Mrs. Dinger wore a handsome empire costume of pink satin.

At the Horse Show at Denver, Colo., Jan. 21, the judges, after a spirited competition, awarded a prize to Greybull, owned by Brig. Gen. Earl D. Thomas, U.S.A., and ridden by Lieut. J. E. Gaujot, 11th U.S. Cav., A.D.C., who was presented with a huge bunch of roses as he rode off the arena. Upon receiving the silver cup and blue ribbon, Lieutenant Gaujot, accompanied by Lieut. F. W. Boschen, 16th U.S. Inf., A.D.C., rode to the front of the box occupied by General Thomas and presented the cup to Mrs. Thomas.

"The appointment of Gen. Charles A. Woodruff as commandant of the State Soldiers' Home at Yountville, is one of the incidents which happen too rarely in connection with public affairs," says the San Francisco Argonaut. "General Woodruff is literally the ideal man for the place—a soldier and a stickler for discipline, yet far from fuss and feathers; an administrator accustomed to deal with large things and yet capable of infinite pains with details; a gentleman by instinct and breeding, without fear and without reproach. The board of directors of the Yountville Home has indeed done itself credit in a selection which leaves positively nothing to be desired."

An enjoyable dance was given by the officers at the torpedo station, Newport, R.I., Jan. 29, in the lecture room of the administration building. The room was profusely decorated with bunting. In the two corners at the entrance end were canopies arranged with flags, marking the refreshment tables. The guests upon their arrival were received by Mrs. Merrill, wife of Rear Admiral John P. Merrill, commandant of the naval station; Mrs. Fullam, wife of Comdr. W. F. Fullam; Mrs. Smith, wife of Comdr. Roy C. Smith; Mrs. Bristol, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Mark L. Bristol; Mrs. Lucas, wife of Major L. C. Lucas, U.S.M.C.; and Mrs. Hull, wife of P.A. Surg. Harry F. Hull, U.S.N. Dancing was general until midnight, when supper was served. Afterward there was a cotillon, led by Lieut. Austin Kautz. The figures were pleasing, the favors including colored paper hats and caps, medals suspended from ribbons and whistles.

Gen. and Mrs. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., are to be the guests of honor at the Charity Ball for the benefit of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, which is to be given Tuesday evening, Feb. 9, at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York city. The following officers of the Navy will attend: Capt. S. W. B. Diehl and Mrs. Diehl, Capt. J. C. Gilmore, Col. W. P. Biddle, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Biddle; Comdr. T. W. Ryan, Comdr. A. Moritz, Surg. O. D. Norton, Lieut. Comdr. Charles A. Brand, Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Crosley and Mrs. Crosley, Naval Constr. T. G. Roberts, Mrs. Roberts and Miss Roberts; Surg. W. M. Wheeler and Mrs. Wheeler, Major H. C. Davis, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Davis; Lieut. W. F. Bricker, P.A. Paymr. H. W. Browning and Miss Browning, P.A. Paymr. E. H. Tebeau, Asst. Naval Constr. E. S. Land, Capt. L. Feland, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Feland; Capt. R. R. Wallace, U.S.M.C., and Miss M. H. Stewart; Capt. J. H. A. Day, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Day; Capt. E. Halford, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Halford; Capt. Paul E. Chamberlin, U.S.M.C.; 1st Lieut. H. N. Manney, U.S.M.C., and Miss B. Smith.

Among the passengers who arrived at New York on the Mauretania Jan. 29 were two famous British generals of the Boer war, Major Gen. Thomas Kelly-Kenny, now retired, who is a grand commander of the Bath and of the Victorian Order, and Brig. Gen. Sir H. S. Rawlinson, who was in Ladysmith during the siege. Except for a day at Niagara, when he was on his way home from a mission to Japan several years ago, this is General Kelly-Kenny's first visit to the United States. He is on his way to the City of Mexico. Asked what he thought of the airship as a possibility in war, General Kelly-Kenny said: "In my opinion, the airship is not as yet practicable as an engine of war. When it is, I think its use will be confined to reconnaissance. One great objection to airships being used in attack and defense will be their size, and the consequent amount of space necessary for maneuvering. At present navigating the air is far from being a safe undertaking." General Rawlinson, who is stationed at Aldershot, agreed that the airship's most practical use in war would be for reconnaissance. "It is doubtful whether airships or aeroplanes can be used for repelling attack," said he.

Gen. C. H. Carlton, U.S.A., and Miss Carlton sailed on the Koenig Albert for Naples Jan. 30.

A son, William Moore McLean, was born to the wife of P.A. Surg. Allen D. McLean, on Jan. 30, 1909, at Detroit, Mich.

Mrs. Arthur W. Yates and Miss Georgia Yates, wife and daughter of Major Yates, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., are registered at Hotel Chamberlin, Fort Monroe, Va.

Professor Simon Newcomb, of Washington, the astronomer and mathematician, who underwent a surgical operation at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md., Jan. 15, is recovering satisfactorily.

Gen. and Mrs. O. E. Wood, U.S.A., left Washington, D.C., Jan. 31, for an extended visit to the Hotel Chamberlin, Fort Monroe, Va., accompanied by Miss Hobbs, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. C. W. Hobbs.

Capt. and Mrs. Davis Wills, U.S.M.C., have arrived in Washington from Havana and are located at The Everett. Captain Wills has been on duty as paymaster of the marines in Cuba and is in Washington to settle accounts.

Brig. Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Reade were the guests of the Vermont Association of Boston, Mass., at its twenty-third annual banquet, at Hotel Vendome, Thursday, Jan. 28. The Hildreth family had a meeting in Boston Jan. 30. General Reade is vice-president of the society.

Capt. and Mrs. W. D. Connor, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., entertained at a box party at the National Theater, Washington, D.C., Feb. 1, followed by a supper at their residence in Connecticut avenue, in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Duval. The other guests were Col. and Mrs. Rumbough, Col. and Mrs. Langitt, Major and Mrs. Swift and Major and Mrs. Morrow.

An opportunity to learn a great deal about the Moros in our Philippine possessions was afforded at the women's branch of the People's Club at Lowell, Mass., Feb. 3, when Brig. Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., retired, gave an illustrated lecture with the Moros as the subject. General Reade knows his subject at first hand from a long stay in the Moro land. The views were made especially for this lecture. It was free to all, and everybody, Grand Army men, especially, were invited.

The suit for divorce brought by Alletta Thompson Benton against Surg. Frederick L. Benton, U.S.N., will be tried before Daniel F. Cohalan in New York city. He was named by Justice Gerard in the Supreme Court as referee. The Bentions were married on Sept. 5, 1905, at Washington, and the wife's complaint, according to newspaper statements, sets forth that four months later her husband had become so infatuated with a servant in the Brooklyn Naval Hospital, that it became impossible for her, his wife, to continue to live with him.

Hon. Carroll S. Page, U.S. Senator from Vermont, gave a dinner at the Arlington Hotel, Washington, D.C., recently, in honor of Hon. Frank Plumley, member of Congress-elect from Vermont. Frank E. Howe, the messenger who carried Vermont's electoral vote to Washington, and General Butterfield were present. The other guests present were Hon. William P. Dillingham, U.S. Senator from Vermont; Hon. Kittredge Haskins and Hon. David J. Foster, representatives from Vermont; Judge C. H. Robb, Hon. H. C. Ide, Hon. Charles A. Trouty, Hon. John C. Schofield, of the War Department; Col. Myron M. Parker, Mr. John W. Titcomb, and Mr. S. C. Neale. It was a genuine Vermont dinner and a thoroughly enjoyable affair.

A number of prominent Vermonters are among those who will have important positions in the inaugural parade at Washington, D.C., March 4. Major Gen. J. F. Bell, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., and grand marshal of the parade, has appointed Col. W. Seward Webb, of Shelburne, an aide-de-camp on his staff. Gen. O. O. Howard, U.S.A., commanding the veteran division of the parade, has appointed as an aide-de-camp on his staff Major Ira H. Evans, of Texas, who served through the Civil War in the 10th Vermont and other regiments and who is at present president and manager of the New York and Texas Land Company. Gen. T. S. Peck, of Vermont, has also been appointed to a position on General Howard's staff, a tribute which will be thoroughly appreciated in Burlington.

Gen. D. S. Gordon, U.S.A., retired, who resides at Piedmont, Cal., received a letter recently from a man he had not seen nor heard from for forty-seven years. In fact, the last time they parted was when the General was locked up in Libby Prison. "His old-time friend," says the San Francisco Call of Jan. 23, "is at the United States Army general hospital at the Presidio and is none other than C. J. Murphy, special commissioner of the United States Department of Agriculture at Berlin. After informing General Gordon who he was, Murphy, in his letter, said: 'I have not seen you since the midnight of the night when you and Lieutenant Calif, of the 11th Massachusetts, bade adieu to Libby Prison.' 'Do you know,' remarked the General, 'I have an indistinct recollection of the man and it naturally surprised me to hear of him after forty-seven years. I was captain after the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, when I was aide-de-camp to Gen. E. D. Keyes, and was sent to Libby Prison. Colonel Raynor and Colonel Hurd, both of Kentucky, and myself made an ineffectual attempt to escape. I did get away, but three days afterward I was recaptured, and it must have been before my attempt to escape that I met Murphy. I have just sent him a letter telling him that I will be only too glad to talk over war times. I stayed with the Army. My old prison mate, I note, has been representing the United States agricultural department in Germany.'"

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the East, and Rear Admiral Casper F. Goodrich, U.S.N., each with his staff, were the most conspicuous military guests at the annual ball of the Old Guard at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York city, on Feb. 3. Other Army men present were Col. H. L. Scott, Superintendent of the Military Academy; Major W. G. Haan, Coast Art., Fort Wadsworth; Lieut. Col. O. B. Mitcham, Ord. Dept., Governors Island; Capt. Charles D. Herron, 18th U.S. Inf., and Charles B. Clark, 14th U.S. Inf., West Point. Pay Dir. Reah Frazier, U.S.N., came over from the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Governor Lilley and staff of Connecticut, Consul General Mizuno of Japan, and Capt. C. E. Dukelow, Lieut. B. Cole and Sergeant Powers, of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, were among the guests, while National Guard generals and colonels were as plentiful as the beautiful women. Major Charles A. Stadler and his staff, with a company of the Old Guard, went at ten o'clock through the ceremony of saluting the colors, and all present rose to the strains of "The Star Spangled Banner." The grand ballroom of the Waldorf and the Astor Gallery were utilized for dancing, and the double tiers of boxes were filled. The ball was opened at midnight, when Lieut. Gov. B. F. Weeks, of Connecticut, escorted by Major Stadler and staff, led the Old Guard in company formation in a march about the ballroom. The Old Guard kept open house the day following in its headquarters in West Fifty-first street.

Miss Mary Waite, daughter of the late Chief Justice Waite, is in Washington, D.C., visiting Civil Engr. and Mrs. Thom Williamson, U.S.N., at their residence on R street.

Members of the Army and Navy Girls' Club of Washington assisted Miss Wilcox at a tea on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 2, given in honor of her guest, Miss Rhodes, of Utica, N.Y.

The Minnesota Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., will commemorate the birthday of Abraham Lincoln by a banquet, at which ladies are expected, at the West Hotel, Minneapolis, Friday evening, Feb. 12, 1909.

Lieut. Glen E. Edgerton, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., has been transferred from Gatun, Canal Zone, to the Frijoles Division of the Relocated Line. His address is 624 Pennsylvania avenue, Frijoles, Canal Zone.

Lieut. James G. Steese, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., has been transferred from San Pablo, Canal Zone, to the Miraflores Tunnel, Panama Railroad Relocation. His address is Hotel Tivoli, Ancon, Canal Zone.

Capt. and Mrs. Howard Landers entertained at dinner at Fort Monroe Tuesday evening in honor of Dr. and Mrs. Edmond Tignor. The other guests were: Lieut. and Mrs. Brainerd Taylor and Capt. George Feed, of the Medical Corps.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Fayette Bartholomew, of Boston, Mass., were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. R. H. Williams, of Fort Monroe, Va., last week; also Mr. E. Morgan Griffin, uncle of Captain Williams, and Mr. William Baylis, of Oyster Bay, L.I., spent the week-end with them.

Mr. Walter M. McFarland, formerly a chief engineer in the U.S. Navy, who resigned July 5, 1890, has an interesting article in the Engineering Magazine for December on "The Human Cause of Efficiency." The article is partly republished by the Literary Digest for Jan. 9, with a likeness of Mr. McFarland.

Capt. M. M. McNamee, 15th U.S. Cav., landed at Port Tampa, Fla., on Jan. 31, from Cienfuegos, Cuba, in charge of all the regimental horses, wagons, etc. After leaving part of this property at Fort Myer, Va., he passes through New York on his way to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., with the rest, about Feb. 10, and upon his return will visit with his family at 53 West 106th street, New York city.

Among those present at a mess dinner at the armory of the 1st Battery, N.G.N.Y., in New York city, Feb. 2, given by Capt. John F. O'Ryan and his officers, were: Major Charles G. Treat, 3d Field Art., U.S.A.; Col. N. B. Thurston, N.G.N.Y.; Major W. L. Kenley, 5th Field Art., U.S.A.; Capt. F. M. Gibson, U.S.A., formerly of the 7th Cavalry; Gen. T. A. Bingham, U.S.A., and Major David Wilson, N.G.N.Y.

Col. William M. Black, Corps of Engrs., who has had charge of municipal improvements in Havana for several months, reported at the War Department Feb. 2 and was assigned to temporary duty in the office of General Marshall, Chief of Engineers. Colonel Black was formerly engineer commissioner of the District of Columbia, and has been identified with the great works for the sanitary improvement of the Cuban capital.

Testimony was heard in the Superior Court at Wilmington, Del., Jan. 30, in the case of Mrs. Edith L. Chase, an author, against her husband, Capt. Arthur W. Chase, Coast Art., U.S.A., on the ground of desertion. Mrs. Chase alleges that her husband placed her in a sanatorium at Laurel, Md. She contended at the hearing that the desertion began with her entrance into the institution. The court ruled, however, that it did not start until her departure. As the necessary period of two years that constitutes desertion was lacking, the case was continued until March.

Gen. and Mrs. Arthur Murray and their daughters, Miss Sadie Murray and Miss Carolyn Murray, will leave Washington Thursday, Feb. 11, for New York, from whence they will sail Feb. 15 for the Philippines, via the Suez Canal. General Murray is going on a six months' tour of inspection of the islands, and his wife and daughters will accompany him for the trip, and to see their son and brother, Lieut. Maxwell Murray, U.S.A., who is now stationed there. The Misses Murray are two of the most attractive girls in the Army set of Capital society. Miss Murray made her debut last season, and Miss Carolyn Murray was among the buds of this winter.

Capt. George R. Shanton, Chief of the Panama Canal Zone police, Dr. C. L. Chester, of New York city, Prof. H. A. A. Smith, Superintendent Canal Zone schools, and Lieuts. James Gordon Steese, Glen E. Edgerton and George R. Goethals, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., Panama Railroad Engineer Corps, returned Jan. 3 from a very enjoyable and successful alligator hunt in the interior of the Republic of Panama. The route taken was east along the Pacific coast to the Chepo river, and then inland over the rejected San Blas canal project. Each member of the party brought home a full set of alligator teeth and other trophies. The largest "gator killed and photographed was nineteen feet long, but several were reported up to thirty-five feet, though they always seemed to get away.

Major Alvarado M. Fuller, wife and son were guests at the Copeland Hotel, Topeka, Kas., which was destroyed by fire on Jan. 13, in which one man lost his life and fourteen persons were injured. Major Fuller, in telling of his experience, said: "My family occupied the suite across the rear of the third floor. My son was the first to awake. He ran to our door and woke Mrs. Fuller and myself. We put on our shoes and ran to the fire escape at the east end of the hall. Mrs. Senator Jewett and Mrs. Fuller clung to the bottom rungs of the fire escape for some time before a ladder was brought. Several men passed through the alley, to whom they called for help, but they paid no attention. We had furnished our suite ourselves. We lost everything, including clothing, jewelry, furniture, a large amount of china, silverware, cut glass, etc. We did not even stop to take our watches and jewelry and I think we did not get out a moment too soon."

In referring to the departure of Major Gen. J. F. Weston, U.S.A., from Manila for San Francisco, Cal., the Manila Times in an editorial says: "During his term of service in the islands Manila has been indebted socially to General Weston and his charming family. The Weston home was ever the center of culture and grace, and no deserving movement that served to make the community better or the residents more contented and happy, lacked the family's generous support. His relationship with the Army was marked by an attitude of sympathy and perfect understanding which endeared him to all the officers and men of the Division. He was known far and wide for his generous heart and no officer ever regretted having discussed his troubles with this warm-hearted Commanding General. His departure was a regret throughout the Division, and kind thoughts will surely follow General Weston wherever the future may lead him."

Mrs. Clara E. Kramer, widow of Major A. Kramer, U.S.A., is stopping at 197 Nelson street, St. Paul, Minn.

Miss Emma S. Spencer is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. R. M. Dorsy, 147 Joralemon street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Miss Grace Balch, daughter of the late Rear Admiral George B. Balch, is spending the winter at 1309 Seventeenth street, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Edward Johnson, of West Pittston, Pa., is visiting her parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Royal B. Bradford, U.S.N., at their P street residence in Washington, D.C.

The Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy and Mrs. Hollyday have sent out cards for an "at home" on Saturday, Feb. 6, from five until seven, at their residence, 2117 Connecticut avenue, Washington, D.C.

The Misses Byrne, daughters of Col. Charles B. Byrne, Med. Corps, U.S.A., who have spent the past few weeks visiting in Washington, D.C., have returned to Governors Island, N.Y.

The February meeting of the Military Historical Society of Massachusetts was held at the residence of Col. William R. Livermore, U.S.A., in Boston, Mass., Feb. 2, and was attended by Brig. Gens. Charles R. Suter, Philip Reade and Samuel M. Mansfield, U.S.A., retired.

Capt. James M. Moore, R.C.S., arrived in Baltimore from Porto Rico on Feb. 2, and took command of the revenue cutter Apache, relieving Senior Capt. John F. Wild, placed on waiting orders. Captain Moore has been in command of the Algonquin on the Porto Rico station. The Apache is on a cruise in the Chesapeake.

Arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., during the week ending Feb. 3, included the following: Naval Constr. J. E. Otterson and wife, U.S.N.; Lieut. J. R. Davis and Capt. A. J. Dougherty, U.S.A.; Surg. F. S. Nash, U.S.N.; Capt. George H. Jamerson, Col. J. G. D. Knight, Capt. L. S. Ryan, Lieut. J. R. Davis and Lieut. D. R. Rodney, U.S.A.; Dr. E. P. Tignor, U.S.A., and Mrs. Tignor; Surg. A. H. Robnett, U.S.N., and Lieut. C. S. McReynolds, U.S.M.C.

A handsome memorial window was dedicated in Emmanuel Episcopal Church, Wakefield, Mass., Jan. 31, given by Mrs. Rice in honor of her husband, Brig. Gen. Edmund Rice, who died on July 20, 1906. The window is near the baptismal font. Rev. Rufus S. Chase, the rector, conducted the service and the church choir sang. Rev. Edward S. Travers, chaplain of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, and Gen. Thomas R. Matthews, of Edward S. Kinsley Post, G.A.R., of Boston, spoke feelingly of the forty years' service of General Rice in the U.S. Army.

Under the heading of "A Little Bouquet Tossed at Retiring Worth," Life says: "Robert M. O'Reilly, Surgeon General of the Army, went on the retired list on Jan. 14, after forty-five years of service. A great many people know Dr. O'Reilly, and for a good many years past the opinion has been widely and warmly maintained that he is the best Irishman living. If that should be questioned it can at least be deplored that he is the kind of Irishman who makes you sorry that the other people did not fall overboard from Noah's scow and leave only Irish to re-people the earth. The papers said he was retired by special act of Congress as a major general. That is good and fit, because his professional services in the Army have been exceedingly valuable. But the best thing about his retirement is that it does not really retire him, but leaves him, relieved of official duties, still to adorn the earth, serve mankind, and give an unconscious and unadvertised illustration of how this earthly pilgrimage ought to be trod."

The Army and Navy debutantes of Washington, D.C., have sent out invitations for a dance on Saturday evening, Feb. 13, at eight o'clock, at the Officers' Club, Washington Barracks, D.C. The committee consists of Miss Marjorie Aleshire, daughter of General Aleshire, U.S.A.; Miss Lillian Baxter, daughter of the late Lieutenant Baxter, U.S.N.; Miss Dorothy Gatewood, daughter of Medical Inspector Gatewood, U.S.N.; Miss Julia Heyl, daughter of Colonel Heyl, U.S.A., retired; Miss Lena Hitchcock, daughter of Pay Director Speel, U.S.N.; Miss Annie Irwin, daughter of Commander Irwin, U.S.N.; Miss Knight, daughter of Major Knight, U.S.A.; Miss Elizabeth Matile, daughter of Brigadier General Matile, U.S.A.; Miss Margaret Michie, daughter of Captain Michie, U.S.A.; Miss Caroline Murray, daughter of Brigadier General Murray, U.S.A.; Miss Frances Webster, daughter of Major Webster, U.S.A.; Miss Maitland Marshall, daughter of Brigadier General Marshall, U.S.A.; Miss Margaret Brooks, daughter of Mr. Edwards Cranston Brooks, formerly of the U.S. Army, and Miss Dorothy Williams, daughter of Colonel Williams, U.S.A.

A small informal hop was given at the Washington Barracks, D.C., on Friday evening, Jan. 29. Among those present were: Major Geh. Alexander Mackenzie, U.S.A., retired; Lieut. Col. and Mrs. William C. Langfitt, U.S.A.; Miss Dorothy Langfitt, Mrs. Bulmer, wife of Lieut. Roscoe C. Bulmer, U.S.N.; Lieut. Max Tyler, U.S.A.; Miss Tyler, Miss Caryl Newberry, daughter of the Secretary of the Navy; the Misses Byrne, daughters of Col. Charles B. Byrne, Med. Corps, U.S.A.; Miss Grace Bell, Miss Alice Shepard, Lieut. John N. Hodges, U.S.A.; Miss Sally Garlington, daughter of Brigadier General Garlington, U.S.A.; Lieut. Carlos J. Stolbrand, U.S.A.; Miss Stolbrand, Miss Katharine Crane, Lieut. Percy W. Foote, U.S.N.; Lieut. DeWitt C. Jones, U.S.A.; Asst. Surg. Lucius Johnson, U.S.N.; Miss Marjorie Aleshire, daughter of Brig. Gen. Aleshire, U.S.A.; Miss Dorothy Williams, daughter of Colonel Williams, U.S.A.; Miss Hildrith Gatewood, daughter of Medical Inspector Gatewood, U.S.N.; Miss Eugenie Havard, daughter of Colonel Havard, U.S.A.; Lieut. Richard D. Newman, U.S.A.; Lieut. George C. Sweet, U.S.N.; Miss Edith Sutherland, Miss Caroline Murray, daughter of Brig. Gen. Murray, U.S.A.; Lieut. Roger G. Powell, U.S.A., and Lieut. Charles W. McCleve, U.S.A.

ARMY ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Col. William F. Tucker, assistant paymaster general, on the completion of his examination before the retiring board at Chicago will return to the Army and Navy General Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., and will not report for duty to the commanding general of the Department of the Lakes. It is understood that Colonel Tucker's physical condition promises little if any indication of a permanent recovery from his malady. Mrs. John A. Logan and her daughter, Mrs. Wm. F. Tucker, it is reported, are to appear with their attorney before the Army retiring board when the case of Colonel Tucker comes up the middle of this month. Mrs. Tucker and her mother will endeavor, it is said, to have Colonel Tucker wholly retired by giving testimony tending to show that Colonel Tucker's disability was not incident to the Service, but that his illness is the result of an intemperate life. Colonel Tucker is at Hot Springs at present, and is said to be too ill to travel. Secretary Wright is reported as saying that

he has not directed that Mrs. Logan and Mrs. Tucker be summoned as government witnesses before the retiring board, but that they will go there of their own will.

The Quartermaster's Department of the Army has the past week advertised for the following work of construction: Fort Omaha, one double barrack, one stable, one stable guard and shop, one gunshed; at Fort Leavenworth, one double barracks, one stable, one stable guard and shop, one gunshed and one wireless telegraph station; at Fort Morgan, two double sets lieutenants' quarters; at Fort Oglethorpe, one field officers' quarters, one double set lieutenants' quarters; Madison Barracks, one field officers' quarters, one double set lieutenants' quarters.

The Quartermaster's Department of the Army has made the following awards during the past week: Fort Fremont, Benjamin Burr, Beaufort, S.C., searchlight shelter, \$450; Fort Meade, F. E. Newberry Co., St. Louis, electric fittings for one quartermaster's storehouse and three Cavalry stables, \$1,027; Fort Mason, San Francisco Bridge Co., constructing foundations for warehouses, \$20,000; Fort Meade, Jackson & Sabin, Sturgis, S.D., one hayshed, \$4,612; Presidio of San Francisco, Lindgren Co., San Francisco, insane ward, \$15,659; Fort Dade, Jacob Willig, Chicago, installation of gymnastic apparatus, \$1,128.

The Quartermaster's Department is having a new pattern of khaki leggings made, which it is hoped will meet with better appreciation among enlisted men than the pattern now in use. The new pattern goes back to the old style with the legging covering a part of the shoe and affording protection to the foot. The men claim that the present tight and short leggings do not look as well, and are not as convenient to put on as the old ones. The new pattern combines the best points of the old legging and the leather puttee.

Two squadrons of the 15th U.S. Cavalry, 85 men and 117 horses and mules, under command of Capt. M. M. McNamee, arrived at Tampa, Fla., Feb. 2, on the transport Progress, after a very stormy passage from Havana. These troops are en route to Fort Sheridan.

The transport Kilpatrick will leave Newport News the afternoon of Feb. 6 for New York, arriving there the evening of the 7th, to prepare for the voyage to Manila.

A survey has been made during the past week of the transport Sherman at San Francisco, and it was found that she was in need of repairs and a general overhauling which would cost upwards of \$150,000. The depot quartermaster at San Francisco has been directed to advertise for bids for repairs on the Sherman.

The detention of Major B. B. Ray, Pay Corps, at Manila is said to be due to charges made against him in connection with political work which he did without knowledge of President-elect Taft, but at the request of prominent officers in the Army.

MANILA NOTES.

Manila, P.I., Dec. 29, 1908.

After being postponed from week to week and, at the last, from day to day, on account of the continued rains, the Department of Luzon Athletic Tournament finally opened on Friday, Dec. 18, at Wallace Field. The field is about two feet lower than the Luneta proper, and the water stands almost knee deep after a hard rain. Early in December, during the first holdup of raining, the 4th and 29th Companies of Philippine Scouts that were encamped on Wallace Field formed a bucket-brigade and removed the surface water. This was slow, but afforded the only means of relief from the standing water that surrounded the tents and entire camp. The field was commanded by Capt. Boss Reese, Phil. Scouts, who maintained a cheerful influence that permeated the entire camp. He is deservedly beloved by his Scouts, and respected by his superiors.

Major Leon S. Roudiez, 30th Inf., athletic officer, Department of Luzon, was in immediate charge of the meet of 1908. Lieut. William A. Carleton, 30th Inf., was assistant in front of the meet, Major Roudiez tried a new plan, of raising funds for the meet, by a certain space in a large souvenir program that would contain schedule for each day, and to sell these programs. The program contained pictures of native scenes and the various baseball teams of the Army, the machine-gun platoon, 30th Inf., on the parade ground at Fort McKinley, etc., and sold for twenty-five cents.

Altogether, the Department Meet proved a glorious success in every way. The tournament closed on Dec. 23, when Gen. Albert L. Mills delivered the many cups and prizes. The cup winners scored the following points: 9th Cavalry, 219 points, in all events; 10th Cavalry events, 124 points; 10th Cavalry field and track events, 43 points; 30th Infantry events, 183 points. The winners were up in a line in front of the grandstand, where General Mills delivered to each the award with an encouraging speech. The 9th Cavalry captured the majority of prizes. The 10th Cavalry, with Lieut. Albert E. Phillips in command of the platoon, won the cup for machine-gun platoon.

On Saturday afternoon, at parade, at Fort William McKinley, Col. Jacob A. Augur, 10th Cav., presented to his regiment all the winners, by the regime in an individual prizes. Beside the cup taken by the machine-gun platoon, a cup won by the field and track team and the relay race team. A hundred pesos was received for a baseball outfit. The 10th Cavalry also won the points on the horse-training contest but, unfortunately, there was no cup.

Major Roudiez has inaugurated some changes in the division meet for 1909. For the first time, polo has taken a place in the events planned, and the four polo teams in this division are all determined to start out with a high record. The 10th Cavalry team, Lieut. Bruce Palmer, Capt. Henry C. Whitehead, Capt. Robert G. Paxton, Lieut. Carl H. Muller and Lieut. Seth W. Cook, with a fine lot of substitutes, are all ready for a record. Jan. 5, Tuesday next, will witness the first game of polo at Pasay. Two games will be played each date. The first game will be between the 9th and 10th Cavalry; second, between 1st and 6th Cav.; Jan. 7, first game, 1st and 9th Cav.; second game, 6th and 10th Cav.

The Yuletide season passed off very delightfully. The weather since the rains has been ideal. Christmas Eve, an unusually large number of Americans, in parties, visited the various Catholic churches, especially the San Augustine, or Jesuit church, on calle Palseo, a few squares from the Army and Navy Club.

Col. and Mrs. Stephen C. Mills entertained delightfully at a Christmas dinner at their hospitable home, No. 3 Military Plaza, for Major and Mrs. Cornelius De W. Willcox, Capt. and Mrs. William Chamberlaine, Col. and Mrs. Samuel Reber, Mr. Poland and Lieut. Thomas M. Knox, 1st Cav. A miniature Christmas tree occupied the center of the handsomely dressed table. Misses Dorothy and Catherine Mills completed this happy party. Col. and Mrs. Jacob A. Augur and Miss Carrie Augur have returned from an interesting trip through Japan and China of two months. Colonel Augur (10th Cavalry) has resumed the command of Fort William McKinley. Major and Mrs. Robert D. Read, 10th Cav., anticipate a journey to Japan and China, Feb. 15, to be gone two months. Capt. and Mrs. William O. Johnson, 30th Inf., are late and welcome arrivals at Fort McKinley. Mrs. J. A. Randall has been visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Frank H. Burton, 29th Inf., at Fort McKinley.

Capt. Thomas Franklin, Sub. Dept., the popular secretary of the Army and Navy Club, has been so ill lately, at the Division Hospital, that he has resigned from the duties at the club, and friends think he may have to return to the U.S. to recuperate. Mrs. and Miss Franklin, mother and sister of Captain Franklin, have recently arrived in Manila on a visit to Capt. and Mrs. Franklin.

Since Dec. 15, when Major Gen. John F. Weston left these shores, there have been only three brigadiers in the entire Philippines—Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, commanding the De-

partment of Luzon, Brig. Gen. Charles L. Hodges, Department of the Visayas, and Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Department of Mindanao. The various departments are practically farther apart here than in the homeland, on account of lack of transportation for inter-island travel.

Mrs. James M. Phalen, wife of Captain Phalen, is thinking of taking a trip through Europe en route to the United States, leaving Manila early in the spring. Major and Mrs. Cornelius De W. Willcox are beautifully located at quarters No. 6, Military Plaza, Malate. Capt. and Mrs. Dana W. Kilburn are located at 142 Calle Real, Ermita.

Co. G, 29th Inf., Capt. J. N. Straat, Lieut. A. Brandt and Lieut. B. F. Castle, changed their camping ground from Wallace Field to the Pasay camp on Dec. 28, and on the 29th Co. I, 26th Inf., took up their march from Wallace Field to Pasay, commanded by Capt. P. A. Connolly, Lieut. L. E. Hanson and Lieut. B. A. Dunford. These two companies have been encamped at Wallace Field during the department meet and now go into camp preparatory to the opening of the division athletic tournament and meet early in January. Capt. Malvern-Hill Barnum, 8th Cav., aide to Major Gen. John F. Weston, remained in Manila over a boat so as to fairly start the division meet, which he has in charge.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., Feb. 4, 1909.

A familiar figure in the life of this community passed away when Capt. James Feeney of the Q.M. steamer General Hancock died on Sunday last, after a short illness. He will be deeply missed by the residents of Governors Island, to whom he was so important a factor in their daily life. His pleasant smile and courteous salutation in the cabin and on the deck will long be part of the memories of the thousands whom he has safely ferried across, day after day and year after year. Capt. James Feeney was for forty-nine years engaged in transportation between Governors Island and the city. Beginning as a youth he pulled an oar in the rowboats that plied across the stream, and in 1861 he commanded the little steam vessel, General Scott, and later the General McClellan, then the Governors Island, followed by the Atlantic, which was the first government steam vessel, a payment of 25 cents a round trip being required on the others named. Previous to 1861 the government ran two 6-oared barges which made two trips a day. Persons wishing to cross between these trips hired private rowboats and James Feeney took passengers to the Battery and to Pacific street Brooklyn. The steamer General Hancock was put in commission in 1898, and of late years the schedule has been greatly improved, but one may well wonder, even under the older regimes, how many times Captain Feeney has crossed the channel from shore to shore and how many thousands have been his passengers! A faithful and efficient pilot and captain, a loyal friend, a true man; Capt. James Feeney will be held in affectionate remembrance by those who survive of officers and their families who crossed with him before the Civil War and by hundreds of a later generation.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood has officially invited the 22d Regiment, N.G.N.Y., Corps of Engineers, Col. W. B. Hitchkin, commanding, to come to Governors Island on May 23, the Sunday before Memorial day, for a church parade. The invitation has been accepted by the regiment with enthusiasm, and they expect to parade on that day between 600 and 700 strong for a service, having special reference to Memorial day, with sermon by a selected preacher. This custom is followed by several regiments of the National Guard, who go to various city churches. It has been thought that this military chapel, situated on a government reservation with all facilities for a fine service of this kind, should be made use of, and the way in which the invitation has been received shows that this is the case. The service is to be an annual occasion, and the 22d Regiment, Corps of Engineers, is to come every year.

Mrs. William T. Johnston and her sister, Miss Russell, left last week for Brookridge, Mo. Captain Johnston remains here for awhile and then is to go to Chicago. Col. Rogers Birnie sailed on Feb. 1 for the Isthmus of Panama on the S.S. Panama. The trip is an unofficial one, being for rest and recreation on three weeks' leave. While in Panama Colonel Birnie will be the guest of Lieut. Col. John L. Phillips, Med. Corps.

A number of officers and ladies of the post attended the Old Guard ball on the evening of Feb. 4.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Jan. 31, 1909.

Mrs. Frederick and Miss Frederick, wife and daughter of Lieut. Col. Daniel A. Frederick, arrived this week and will be an acquisition to the social life of the garrison. Capt. Edmund S. Wright, 1st Cav., left this week to join his regiment in the Philippines, accompanied by his mother, who will spend some time with him. Capt. Alexander M. Wetherill, accompanied by his mother, returned to the post this week from a short tour of the larger cities of Mexico.

A number of the officers and ladies of the garrison gave a very pleasant, informal hop last Friday evening in honor of Miss Frederick and Miss Reynolds, the latter a visitor at the post. The guests were received by Mrs. Frederick, Mrs. John J. Miller, Miss Frederick and Miss Reynolds. Punch was served. Quite a number of friends were invited from El Paso, but on account of the severe cold very few came. Those present were Col. and Mrs. Frederick, Col. Joseph F. Huston, Capt. and Mrs. Frederick Lawton, Lieut. and Mrs. "Jack" Miller, Lieut. and Mrs. G. A. Hadsell, Capt. A. Wetherill, Lieut. and Mrs. C. C. Kress, Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick Terrell, Miss Margaret Reynolds, Miss Frederick, Lieut. John L. Bond, Julian L. Dodge, Alvin Gutensohn and E. C. Desobry. Guests from El Paso were the Misses Edith Newman, Ethel Waly, Anna Shelton, Kathleen Myles, Isabel Martin and Dixon, the Messers, Noel and Carl Longmear, Fitzpatrick, Edgar Kayser, Walter Downing, Lucas, Bond, Caldwell, Fovarrqua, Edwards, Robert Martin, Lessing and Dr. Witherspoon.

The family of the late Major T. H. Logan, U.S.A., retired, who own a mile of land just joining the reservation on the north, have recently turned the ground into town lots and called it "Logan Heights." This ground is very valuable, worth, in fact, quite a nice fortune. Mrs. Logan will, however, keep her homestead of ten acres.

Mrs. Wetherill, mother of Capt. Alexander M. Wetherill, after a pleasant visit to the post as the guest of Col. and Mrs. Hanson, left this week for her home in the East.

Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick M. Terrell gave an enjoyable hop supper Friday evening after the hop. Their guests were Lieut. and Mrs. "Jack" Miller, the Misses Frederick, Margaret Reynolds, Edith Newman and Kathleen Myles, Captain Wetherill and Lieutenant Bond.

The annual meeting of Camp Edward Baker, No. 1, Army of the Philippines, was held at the post last week. The following officers were elected for the year: A. A. Lorber, post commander; J. McNeil, commander; J. Menhauser, adjutant; J. J. Harmon, vice-commander; J. W. Tom, paymaster; W. M. Fore, chaplain; J. Sullivan, officer of the guard; T. Durkin, bugler.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Feb. 2, 1909.

The social event of the week was the first of the series of subscription dances, which was given on Thursday evening, Jan. 28, in Cullum hall. Mrs. Scott was in charge of the arrangements, assisted by a committee of ladies. A cotillion was danced, in which the officers and ladies of the post participated. Lieut. W. D. Smith led, dancing alone. The favors were distributed by Mrs. Gordon and Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Traub and Mrs. Herron. Among the many attractive souvenirs were gold keys for the gentlemen, and the corresponding favors for the ladies, gold locks fastened about the neck with chains. While the precious metal was not employed in

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

Manila, Feb. 2, 1909.

The Adjutant General, Washington.
Transport Thomas arrived on the 2d, 23 officers, 342 enlisted men.
MILLS, in absence of the division commander.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Luke E. Wright.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.

Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., Chief of Staff.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Feb. 2, 1909.

Promotion in the Army.

Cavalry Arm.

First Lieut. Aubrey Lippincott, 14th Cav., to be captain from Jan. 28, 1909, vice Cassatt, 13th Cavalry, resigned.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Jan. 29, 1909.

Appointment in the Army.

Edward Holman Skinner, of Missouri, to be first lieutenant.

Promotions in the Army.

Ordnance Department.

Lieut. Col. Orin B. Mitcham, O.D., to be colonel.
Major John T. Thompson, O.D., to be lieutenant colonel.
Capt. Edwin D. Bricker, O.D., to be major.

S.O. FEB. 4, 1909, WAR DEPT.

First Lieut. Clarence S. Ridley from duty with Co. A, 1st Battalion of Engineers, to take effect upon the departure of that company for the United States, and will report to Major E. Eveleth Winslow for temporary duty. On arrival of Companies E and H at Honolulu Major Winslow will assign Lieutenant Ridley to duty with one of those companies.

First Lieuts. Ernest Graves and Francis B. Wilby are relieved from duty with the 1st Battalion of Engineers and assigned to the 2d Battalion of Engineers, to take effect on arrival at Manila.

Par. 22, S.O. Jan. 29, relating to 1st Lieuts. Thomas M. Robins, Theodore H. Dillon, De Witt C. Jones, William F. Endress and Jarvis J. Bain, C.E., is revoked.

The following changes in stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered: Capt. Michael J. McDonough and Paul S. Bond and 1st Lieuts. Thomas M. Robins, Theodore H. Dillon, De Witt C. Jones, William F. Endress and Jarvis J. Bain are relieved from duty at the Engineer School, Washington Barracks, and will proceed with Companies E and H, 2d Battalion of Engineers, to Philippine Islands on the transport to sail from San Francisco June 5, and on arrival will report for duty.

G.O. 11, JAN. 22, 1909, WAR DEPT.

I. So much of Par. 89, G.O. No. 169, W.D., Aug. 14, 1907, as prescribes the chevrons to be worn by a master signal electrician is amended to read as follows:
Signal Electrician—Gold wreath, inclosing a device consisting of crossed signal flags, red and white, and white forked lightning about one-half inch above the point of intersection of the flags, all to be of silk-embroidered thread.

II. Describes the metes and bounds of the military reservation of Fort Sam Houston, Texas, containing in the aggregate 937.74 acres, comprises two tracts at, and one tract acquired, for a drill ground and camping site, near the city of San Antonio.

G.O. 12, JAN. 23, 1909, WAR DEPT.

This order amends Paras. 1144, 1145 and 1147 of the Army Regulations in which the principal changes are adding the words "packed and crated," and "pack and crate," to the amended paragraphs.

G.O. 13, JAN. 25, 1909, WAR DEPT.

G.O. No. 4, W.D., Jan. 8, 1906, is rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

Under the provisions of section 4 of the act of Congress approved June 16, 1890, the President has prescribed the following rules governing the purchase of discharge from the Army and they are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

I. In time of peace, except as hereinafter provided, any enlisted man who has completed one year's service as such, and is not undergoing punishment or under charges, and has not by reenlisting become entitled within a year to the bonus of three months' pay authorized by the act of Congress approved May 11, 1908, may obtain the privilege of purchasing his discharge subject to the approval of the authority competent to order it. The price of purchase will consist of the travel allowances due on discharge, which will be retained by the United States in all cases, and in addition thereto the following:

After 1 year's service	\$120
After 2 years' service	100
After 3 years' service	80
After 4 years' service	65
After 5 years' service	50
After 6 years' service	40
After 7 years' service	30
After 8 years' service	25
After 9 years' service	20
After 10 years' service	15
After 11 years' service	10

Service in the Regular Army only will be considered, and such service is not required to be continuous in determining the purchase of price discharge. The order then gives the mode of procedure to obtain the discharge, etc., and among other things says:

If the statement of the soldier's accounts does not show that he has sufficient credit with the United States to cover his indebtedness to the Government, including the price of purchase, the company commander will so notify the soldier and will not forward the application until the amount of deficit has been deposited with him by the soldier.

When the soldier makes application for discharge by purchase on account of dependency of near relatives not covered by paragraph 9 of this order and shows in connection therewith that a state of actual destitution exists, that he has to the extent of his opportunities and ability made contributions to the support of such relatives, but that these contributions have proved insufficient to relieve the destitution, the authority competent to order the discharge may, in his discretion, remit such part of the purchase price of discharge, except travel allowances, as may seem to him proper and necessary by reason of the inability of the soldier to pay the full amount. In this class of cases no advance deposit will be required of the soldier prior to forwarding his application; but upon receipt of this order authorizing his discharge the soldier must deposit with the company commander an amount sufficient to cover his indebtedness to the Government, including the price of purchase as fixed by the authority ordering the discharge.

8. Discharges by favor as distinguished from purchase are illegal, and will not be granted, except under the conditions set forth in paragraph 9 of this order.

9. Section 30 of the act of Congress approved Feb. 2, 1901, authorizes discharge under the following conditions, viz: In the event of the enlistment of a soldier in the Army for the period required by law and after the expiration of one year of service, should either of his parents die leaving the other solely dependent upon the soldier for support, such soldier, upon his own application, be honorably discharged from the service of the United States upon due proof being made of such conditions to the Secretary of War. Applications for discharge under this paragraph will be forwarded through military channels, with the required proof, to The Adjutant General of the Army.

G.O. 14, JAN. 27, 1909, WAR DEPT.

By direction of the President, the following changes in the stations and duties of general officers are ordered:
Brig. Gen. Charles Morton, U.S.A., is relieved from the

command of Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and will assume command of the Department of the Missouri on Feb. 1, 1909, relieving Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A., who after being thus relieved will await further orders for the convenience of the Government at Omaha, Neb.

Brig. Gen. Carter will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco, Cal., and take the transport to sail from that place about March 5, 1909, for the Philippine Islands, for assignment to the command of the Department of Luzon, relieving Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A.

Brigadier General Mills after being thus relieved will proceed by the first available transport to San Francisco, and upon arrival will report by telegraph to The Adjutant General of the Army for further orders.

Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts, U.S.A., is relieved from the command of the Department of the Gulf, to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco, and take the transport to sail from that place on or about May 5, 1909, for the Philippine Islands, for assignment to the command of the Department of the Visayas, relieving Brig. Gen. Charles L. Hodges, U.S.A.

Brigadier General Hodges after being relieved will proceed by the first available transport to San Francisco, and report by telegraph to The Adjutant General of the Army for further orders.

G.O. 15, JAN. 28, 1909, WAR DEPT.
1. So much of G.O. 105, H.Q.A.A.G.O., Oct. 9, 1902, as designates a battery on the Fort Monroe, Va., Military Reservation as Battery De Russy, in honor of Col. René E. De Russy, C.E., U.S.A., is modified so as to designate that battery as Battery G. A. De Russy, in honor of Brig. Gen. Gustavus A. De Russy, U.S.V. (colonel, 3d U.S. Art.), who served with distinction during the civil war, and who died May 29, 1891.

2. Under the provision of paragraph 199, Army Regulations, names of military reservations are announced as follows:

The military reservation at Kalia, Waikiki, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Territory, Fort De Russy, in honor of Brevet Brig. General René E. De Russy, U.S.A. (colonel, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A.), who served with distinction during the war of 1812 and the civil war, and who died Nov. 23, 1865.

The military reservation at Kapaehuli, to include the entire military reservation at Diamond Head and at Kupikipi, Point, Waikiki, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Territory, Fort Ruger, in honor of Major Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, U.S.A., who served with distinction during the civil war, and who died June 3, 1907.

The military reservation at Queen Emma Point, Pearl Harbor, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Territory, Fort Upton, in honor of Brevet Major Gen. Emory Upton, U.S.A. (colonel, 4th U.S. Art.), who served with distinction during the civil war, and who died March 15, 1881.

The military reservation on Carabao Island, P.I., Fort Frank, in honor of Brig. Gen. Royal T. Frank, U.S.A., who served with distinction during the civil war, and who died March 14, 1908.

3. Under the provisions of paragraph 199, Army Regulations, names of seacoast batteries are announced as follows:

On the Fort Stevens, Ore., Military Reservation.—Battery Walker, in honor of Col. Leverett H. Walker, C.A.C., U.S.A., who died Oct. 29, 1907.

On the Fort De Russy, Hawaii Ter., Military Reservation.—Battery Randolph, in honor of Major Benjamin H. Randolph, Artillery Corps, U.S.A., who died Oct. 14, 1907.

On the Fort Ruger, Hawaii Ter., Military Reservation.—Battery Harlow, in honor of Major Frank S. Harlow, Artillery Corps, U.S.A., who died Aug. 11, 1906.

On the Fort Upton, Hawaii Ter., Military Reservation.—Battery Selfridge, in honor of 1st Lieut. Thomas E. Selfridge, 1st U.S. Field Art., who was killed at Fort Myer, Va., Sept. 17, 1908, in the performance of his duties in connection with aeronautical trials conducted by the United States Government at that place.

On the Fort Frank, Philippine Islands, Military Reservation.—Battery Greer, in honor of Col. John E. Greer, Ordnance Department, U.S.A., who died Sept. 19, 1907.

Battery Crofton, in honor of Capt. William M. Crofton, 1st United States Inf., who died June 4, 1907.

Battery Koehler, in honor of 1st Lieut. Edgar F. Koehler, 9th U.S. Inf., who was killed in action at Barrio Tinuba, P.I., March 4, 1900.

By order of the Secretary of War:
J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major General, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 16, JAN. 29, 1909, WAR DEPT.
Par. I, G.O. No. 13, W.D., Jan. 16, 1908, as amended by Par. I, G.O. No. 67, W.D., May 2, 1908, is further amended so as to authorize the transfer to the unassigned list for artillery district staff duty under the provisions of Par. 302, Army Regulations, of two lieutenants in the Artillery District of Subig Bay and two captains and one lieutenant in the Artillery District of Manila Bay.

By order of the Secretary of War:
J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major General, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 17, 1909, WAR DEPT.
For the purpose of establishing suitable protection for submarine mine defenses of Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, five and three-quarter acres of the United States Naval Reservation of Honolulu on Kaakaukui reef are placed under control of the Secretary of War.

G.O. 20, 1909, WAR DEPT.
Provides that the Quartermaster's Department may furnish light to contract or dental surgeons and veterinarians, and families of officers temporarily absent or who are on duty abroad or in Alaska.

CIRCULAR 4, JAN. 27, 1909, WAR DEPT.
I. When the commanding officer, in his discretion, considers it advisable on account of climatic or other conditions to require the wearing of the olive drab shirt without the coat at certain drills or in the field, the insignia of rank will be worn on the points of the collar by officers and chevrons will be worn on the sleeves of the shirt by enlisted men.

II. A preliminary examination of applicants for appointment to the position of engineer, Coast Artillery Corps, under the provisions of section 3, Par. II, G.O. No. 203, W.D., Dec. 14, 1908, will be held on May 31, 1909.

By order of the Secretary of War:
J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major General, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 19, FEB. 13, 1909, DEPT. OF THE EAST.
Major Charles M. Trant, adjutant general, having reported this date, is assigned to duty at these headquarters as assistant to the Adjutant General of the Department, and will perform the duties of Adjutant General during any temporary absence of that officer.

G.O. 8, JAN. 26, 1909, DEPT. OF THE GULF.
The 76th and 122d Companies, Coast Artillery Corps, will be relieved from duty at their present stations and will proceed by rail about March 1, 1909, to Fort Hancock, N.J., and Fort Hamilton, N.Y., respectively, for station.

G.O. 11, JAN. 28, 1909, DEPT. OF THE GULF.
The 8th Band, Coast Artillery Corps, Fort Barrancas, Fla., will be sent by rail to Jackson Barracks, La., in time to arrive not later than Feb. 17, 1909, for duty until Feb. 25, 1909, when it will return to its proper station.

G.O. 10, FEB. 1, 1909, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.
Pursuant to G.O. No. 14, W.D., Jan. 27, 1909, the undersigned relinquishes command of the Department.
W. H. CARTER, Brig. Gen., U.S.A.

G.O. 11, FEB. 1, 1909, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.
I. Pursuant to G.O. No. 14, W.D., Jan. 27, 1909, the undersigned assumes command of the Department.
II. 2d Lieut. Troup Miller, 7th Cav., is announced as aide-de-camp to the undersigned.
CHAS. MORTON, Brig. Gen., U.S.A., Commanding.

the construction of these souvenirs, the effect was accomplished. There were scarfs of delicate tints, bunches of brilliant poinsettia ruffs, etc., of paper. A very effective chance figure was danced in which the gentlemen appeared with their heads concealed, all but the eyes, under paper bags. A delicious supper followed the dance. Mrs. Thomas M. Clark and Miss Dorothy M. Clark, of Elizabeth, N.J., guests of Mrs. Scott, were among those from a distance participating in the festivity. Dancing was begun at 9:30.

Lieut. Philip Gordon, who is convalescing from an attack of typhoid fever, is visiting his parents, Col. and Mrs. Gordon. The new commandant of cadets, Major Frederick W. Sibley, 2d Cav., arrived on Wednesday evening, and with Mrs. Sibley is visiting Capt. and Mrs. Christian. He will succeed Colonel Howze as commandant of cadets on Feb. 4.

The Reading Club met at Mrs. O'Hern's last week. "The Pure Food Law" was the subject of the paper read. Fencing was added to the usual athletic program on Saturday afternoon, and in the evening an attractive program was enjoyed at the concert in Cullum hall, under the direction of Mr. George Essigke.

In the absence of Chaplain Travers the Rev. Andrew F. Underhill conducted the morning services at Memorial hall, and the evening services at the Cadet chapel last Sunday.

How daring an ambition not "how dark," the third line of the inscription on the Poe memorial tablet should read.

The baseball schedule has been announced by Cadet R. D. Smith. All 19 games are to be played at West Point. Sam. Strang, formerly of the New York Giants, will coach the nine this year. The following is the schedule: April 10, New York University; 17, Tufts; 21, Lafayette; 24, Wesleyan; 28, Yale; May 1, Columbia; 5, University of Pennsylvania; 8, University of Virginia; 12, Dartmouth; 15, Carleisle; 19, Williams; 22, Lehigh; 26, Trinity; 29, Navy; 30, 7th Regt., N.G.N.Y.; June 2, Fordham; 5, Amherst; 9, Colgate.

An excellent vaudeville entertainment was enjoyed on Wednesday evening in Cullum Hall. The entertainers were experts, and the music by the Military Academy Band under Mr. Essigke was of the usual high order of excellence.

FORT MISSOULA.

Fort Missoula, Mont., Jan. 25, 1909.

Lieutenant England's mother and niece have arrived; Lieutenant Conway has joined from Fort Lincoln. Major and Mrs. Johnson were greatly surprised, one blizzard day a couple of weeks ago, by the arrival of their aunt, Mrs. Moore, from Detroit, Mich.

Saturday evening, Jan. 9, the Bridge Club had its first meeting at Major Johnson's; Mrs. Parkman making the best score. Last Thursday afternoon Mrs. Johnson gave a most delightful bridge party in honor of her aunt, Mrs. Moore. The refreshments were delicious, and the very dainty prizes greatly pleased the winners, Mrs. Wetherill and Mrs. Parkman. Friday afternoon the Sewing Circle met at Mrs. Parkman's and enjoyed a most pleasant afternoon.

Capt. and Mrs. Duncan entertained Major and Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Moore at a delightful dinner Friday evening. Saturday the Bridge Club met at Lieutenant Fields's. Lieutenant Anderson made the highest score. After the refreshments there was some jolly music and the evening ended in a whirl of fun. Mrs. Johnson's solo at church Sunday was a treat for everyone.

Tuesday evening Major and Mrs. Johnson entertained charmingly at a dinner for Mrs. Moore, Capt. and Mrs. Halstead, Lieut. and Mrs. Mauborgne, Lieut. and Mrs. Pitts and Lieutenant Conway. Lieut. and Mrs. Pitts and Lieutenant Conway dined informally with Lieut. and Mrs. Mauborgne Thursday evening. Mrs. Pitts entertained the Sewing Circle Friday afternoon of this week.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Field gave a beautifully appointed luncheon for fourteen, in honor of Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Moore. The big round table was covered with white lace over pink silk; smilax and violets formed the artistic centerpiece. At each cover was a tiny souvenir and the place-cards were dainty water colors. After luncheon bridge was indulged in, and the entire afternoon was hugely enjoyed. Last evening the Bridge Club met at Capt. and Mrs. Halstead's. Mrs. Johnson's was the highest score yet made by any in the club. Chicken salad, hot rolls and coffee added greatly to an altogether enjoyable evening. It is with great regret that we hear that Mrs. Moore must return to her home in a day or two. Her visit has seemed much too short.

FORT McHENRY.

Fort McHenry, Md., Feb. 2, 1909.

A number of young ladies from the garrison and Baltimore met at the home of Mrs. J. H. L. Holcombe last Thursday afternoon to organize a bridge club. Among those who attended were Mrs. Wyke, Mrs. Snyder, Mrs. Brown, of the garrison, and Mrs. Walbach, Mrs. Watts, Mrs. Roche and Miss Roche, of Baltimore. The club will meet every Monday afternoon, Mrs. Holcombe giving the first bridge on Feb. 8.

Capt. Hugh S. Brown, recently promoted and assigned to the 85th Company, stationed at Fort Casey, Wash., expects to leave the early part of next week. He has been four and one-half years in the district. His friends here and in Baltimore, while regretting his move, are congratulating him upon his excellent new assignment. Mrs. Brown and "Billy" Brown leave Saturday for a short visit in Chester, Pa., where Captain Brown will join them. Before joining at Fort Casey, they expect to spend about two months at St. Louis and Fort Sill.

Little Doris Wyke, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Wyke, who has been confined to her home with an attack of tonsillitis, has recovered. Capt. and Mrs. H. S. Brown were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. Rowland Clapp at a dinner party last Friday evening at their home on North Calvert street. Capt. and Mrs. Craig R. Snyder were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Kimberly, of Catonsville, last Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Clapp were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Brown, at dinner, last Sunday evening. Mrs. J. L. Holcombe and her son, Lieutenant Holcombe, attended a dinner party in Washington last Monday evening.

Mr. Effinger and Miss Massie, of Baltimore, were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Brown last Monday evening. Capt. and Mrs. Brown and Lieutenant Rowe were the guests of Miss Duper, of Twenty-first and Maryland avenue, last Tuesday evening at a bridge party. Capt. and Mrs. Brown each won a beautiful prize, a silver rhinestone hat pin and a brass alcohol lamp. Mrs. J. P. Spurr, wife of Captain Spurr, and son, Gordon, arrived last Tuesday evening.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Jan. 31, 1909.

Col. and Mrs. S. W. Taylor leave Feb. 1 for Washington, D.C., to visit relatives before sailing for the islands on Feb. 14. The Misses Elsie and Katharine Taylor will join them in New York city.

Mrs. A. Hirst Appel entertained at five hundred Jan. 30. The prizes were won by Mrs. Errington, Mrs. Corn and the visitors' prize, which was cut by those coming in from after the game, was captured by Mrs. Green. The guests were Mrs. Foster, Miss Emily Foster, Mrs. Blatchford, Mrs. E. N. Jones, Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Fuger, Mrs. Lloyd, Mrs. Tanner, Mrs. McCleave, Mrs. Brunzell, Mrs. Bastion, Miss Alice Bastion, Mrs. Shute, Mrs. Persons, Mrs. Barzynski, Miss Shute, Mrs. Kyle, Mrs. John Howard, Miss McConnell, Mrs. R. M. Lyon, Mrs. Buchsbaum.

Lieut. R. S. Parrott leaves Feb. 4 for Dayton, Ohio, where he will be married Feb. 11 to Miss Ohmer. They will sail Feb. 14 on the Kilpatrick.

Major and Mrs. Blatchford gave a lovely dinner Jan. 29, in honor of Senator and Mrs. Hardin, of Sheridan, Wyo. The table was beautiful with sweet peas and American beauties. The guests were Mrs. Green, Rev. Robert Harris, of Cheyenne, Capt. and Mrs. Tanner, Capt. and Mrs. Eskridge, and Mr. Edward Clark, of Cheyenne. Lieut. and Mrs. John Howard, 8th Cav., who have been occupying a suite in the bachelor building, have taken one of the house on the loop.

G.O. 6, JAN. 28, 1909, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

The 3d Squadron, 13th Cavalry, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will proceed on Feb. 28, 1909, to San Francisco, where upon arrival it will be reported to the commanding general, Department of California, to embark on the transport sailing for the Philippine Islands on March 6, 1909.

Horses and horse equipments pertaining to the 3d Squadron, 13th Cavalry, will be left at Fort Leavenworth, to be turned over under instructions to be given by the post commander to the two troops 15th Cavalry, to arrive from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

CIR. 2, JAN. 21, 1909, DIST. OF PORTO RICO.

The following opinion of the Department Commander is published for the information and guidance of all concerned: Authority of post commander to direct the issue of the garrison ration to troops on a practice march thus permitting savings.

4th Indorsement.

Headquarters, Dept. of the East, Governors Island, N.Y.

Jan. 8, 1909.

"Respectfully returned to the Commanding Officer, San Juan, P.R., through the District Commander.

"Par. 1238, Army Regulations, which specifically authorizes savings to be made on all articles of the garrison, travel or Philippine ration," would have the inference that such savings are not allowed on the field ration, held (Par. 1223, A.R.) at the same value as the garrison ration (25 cents) while the affirmative declaration to this effect is nowhere found. In the light of the letter and indorsements the request would appear reasonable and in the interest of the Porto Rican troops as well as of the Government.

"In Par. 1217, Army Regulations, prescribing the use of the various rations, is directed: 'The Commanding Officer will determine which of the several prescribed rations is appropriate for the particular service to be performed and will direct the issue of the same.' Under the provisions of this paragraph, this headquarters is of the opinion that the Commanding Officer is competent to direct the issue of the garrison ration to troops on a practice march should he deem desirable, thus enabling the troops to make savings as requested herein."

By command of Major General Wood:

H. O. S. HEISTAND, Adjutant General.

By order of Major McFarland:

FRANK C. WOOD, Capt. Porto Rico Regt. of Inf.

G.O. 14, JAN. 27, 1909, ARMY OF CUBAN PAC.

Upon expiration of his detail in the Ordnance Department, Feb. 1, 1909, Capt. Fred H. Gallup, Field Art., unassigned, will, in compliance with instructions from the War Department, continue on his present duties as ordnance officer, Army of Cuban Pacification, and depot ordnance officer, Havana, Cuba.

G.O. 15, JAN. 28, 1909, ARMY OF CUBAN PAC.

Battery F, 3d Field Art., will stand relieved from duty with this Army on Feb. 11, 1909, and will proceed from Camp Columbia to Havana and embark on the transport McClellan, proceeding thereon to Newport News, thence to Fort Myer, Va., for station.

G.O. 62, DEC. 14, 1908, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

In compliance with cable instructions of the War Department dated Nov. 18, 1908, the undersigned hereby relinquishes command of the Philippines Division.

It was with great regret that the undersigned found himself obliged by reason of impaired health to request relief from duty with this, the most interesting and important command of the Army.

In taking leave of the forces I have had the honor to command, I desire to record my keen appreciation of the loyal, efficient services rendered by troops within the Division; and to extend my thanks to the officers, enlisted men, and civilian employees for their efforts to sustain the best traditions of the service.

J. F. WESTON, Major General, U.S.A.

G.O. 63, DEC. 14, 1908, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

Pursuant to instructions in cablegram from the War Department dated Nov. 18, 1908, the undersigned assumes command of the Philippines Division.

TASKER H. BLISS, Brig. Gen., U.S.A.

G.O. 64, DEC. 15, 1908, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

I. Major George B. Duncan, Philippine Scouts, is announced as Inspector of Small Arms Practice of the Division, vice Capt. Harry F. Rethers, 9th Inf., aide-de-camp, hereby relieved.

II. Col. Louis M. Maus, M.C., pursuant to cablegram from the War Department dated Dec. 14, 1908, is announced as chief surgeon of the division, vice Col. John Van R. Hoff, M.C., relieved.

Colonel Maus will temporarily perform the duties of chief surgeon, Department of Luzon, in addition to his duties as chief surgeon of the division.

By command of Brigadier General Bliss:

STEPHEN C. MILLS, Col., General Staff, C. of S.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Capt. Haldimand P. Young, Q.M., will report in person to Lieut. Col. William H. Miller, D.Q.M.G., president of the examining board at Manila, for examination for promotion. (Feb. 3, W.D.)

The leave granted Major Richmond McA. Schofield is extended two months. (Feb. 3, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Robert H. LeBlanc (appointed Jan. 25, 1909, from sergeant, 5th Co., C.A.C.), now at Fort Williams, Me., will be sent on the first available transport to the camp on the island of Oahu, Hawaii Territory, for duty. (Feb. 1, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. George A. Atkinson, now at Dannemora, N.Y., having expressed a desire to relinquish the unexpired portion of his furlough Jan. 31, 1909, will be sent to Manila on the transport to leave San Francisco March 5, 1909. (Jan. 29, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Daniel E. Wade, Mariano, will proceed on the transport McClellan to sail from Havana, Cuba, Jan. 29, 1909, to Newport News, thence to Fort Hunt, Va., for duty. (Jan. 19, A.C.P.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. G. SHARPE, C.G.

Par. 25, S.O. No. 2, Jan. 4, 1909, W.D., relating to Capt. Frederic H. Pomroy, C.S., is revoked. (Jan. 28, W.D.)

Leave for four months is granted Capt. Henry T. Ferguson, C.S., to take effect when his services can be spared. (Jan. 28, W.D.)

Capt. William Elliott, Comsy., from duty in the Philippines Division, to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and after the arrival at Manila of Capt. Lutz Wahl, 21st Inf. (detailed in the Subsistence Department, to take effect Feb. 11, 1909), will proceed by the first available transport to San Francisco. Captain Elliott will proceed thence to St. Louis for duty as an assistant in his office. (Feb. 3, W.D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. Patrick J. McManus will proceed with the 15th Cavalry on the transport to sail from Cienfuegos, Feb. 5, 1909, to Newport News, Va., thence to Fort Porter, N.Y., for duty. (Jan. 20, A.C.P.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. Henry H. Alles will proceed with the 15th Cavalry on the transport to sail from Cienfuegos, Feb. 5, 1909, to Newport News, Va., thence to Fort Washington, Md., for duty. (Jan. 20, A.C.P.)

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE H. TORNEY, S.G.

Major Richard W. Johnson, M.C., from duty with this Army and will proceed to St. Louis, Mo. (Jan. 19, A.C.P.)

Col. John Van R. Hoff, M.C., after his arrival in the United States and upon the expiration of his present leave will proceed to Chicago, and report in person to the commanding general, Department of the Lakes, for duty as chief surgeon of that department. (Jan. 30, W.D.)

Leave for four months is granted Capt. Clement C. Whitcomb, M.C., to take effect upon the completion of the duty with troops returning to the United States. (Jan. 29, W.D.)

Major Irving W. Rand, M.C., upon arrival in the United

States, will proceed to Fort Du Pont, Del., for duty. (Feb. 1, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Edward C. Carter, M.C., will proceed to Chicago, for temporary duty as chief surgeon. (Feb. 1, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. John M. Banister, M.C., will proceed to Omaha, Neb., for temporary duty as chief surgeon. (Feb. 1, W.D.)

Capt. William T. Davis, M.C., is relieved from duty with this Army and will proceed to Washington, D.C. (Jan. 20, A.C.P.)

Capt. Walter Cox and William N. Bigham, M.C., are relieved from duty in the Philippines, to take effect at such time as will enable them to comply with this order, and will proceed on the transport to sail from Manila about April 15, 1909, to San Francisco. (Feb. 2, W.D.)

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. Elbert E. Persons, M.C. (Feb. 2, W.D.)

First Lieuts. Lucius L. Hopwood and Henry B. McIntyre, M.C., having reported at these headquarters, are assigned to duty at the Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (Jan. 21, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. Charles E. Freeman, M.C., having reported at these headquarters, is assigned to duty at Fort Riley, Cal. (Jan. 21, D. Cal.)

Leave for three months is granted Capt. Alexander Murray, M.C., to take effect upon his relief from duty in the Canal Zone. (Feb. 3, W.D.)

Capt. Alexander Murray, M.C., is relieved from further duty with the 1st Cavalry Commission. (Feb. 3, W.D.)

Capt. James W. Van Dusen, M.C., from duty at Fort Crook, Neb., to take effect upon the arrival of Major Joseph E. Clarke, M.C., at that post in accordance with orders heretofore issued, and will then proceed to Fort Riley for duty. (Feb. 3, W.D.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about Jan. 25, 1909, is granted Capt. William R. Davis, M.C. (Jan. 21, D. Cal.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Corps are ordered:

Major Euclid B. Frick upon arrival at Newport News, Va., with troops returning from Cuba will accompany those troops to the station in the United States to which ordered, when he will stand relieved from duty with the troops and from further duty at Fort Snelling. Major Frick will then proceed to Fort McDowell for duty.

Major Douglas F. Duval upon arrival at Newport News, with troops returning from Cuba will accompany those troops to the station in the United States to which ordered, when he will stand relieved from duty with the troops and from further duty at Fort Snelling. Major Duval will then proceed to Fort Sill for duty.

Major Wilfred F. Truby upon arrival at Newport News with troops returning from Cuba will accompany those troops to the station in the United States to which ordered, when he will stand relieved from duty with the troops and from further duty at Fort Niagara. Major Truby will then proceed to Fort Bayard for duty at General Hospital.

Major Louis T. Hess upon arrival at Newport News with troops returning from Cuba will accompany those troops to the station in the United States to which ordered, when he will stand relieved, and proceed to Fort Leavenworth for duty.

Major Harry L. Gilchrist upon arrival at Newport News with troops returning from Cuba will accompany those troops to the station in the United States to which ordered, when he will stand relieved from duty with the troops and from further duty at Fort Snelling. Captain Shook will then proceed to Fort Gilchrist will then proceed to Fort Omaha, Neb.

Capt. Jay Ralph Shook upon arrival at Newport News with troops returning from Cuba will accompany those troops to the station in the United States to which ordered, when he will stand relieved from duty with the troops and from further duty at Fort Des Moines. Captain Shook will then proceed to Fort Des Moines. Captain Bartlett will then proceed to Fort Andrews, Mass., for duty. (Feb. 3, W.D.)

Capt. Cosam J. Bartlett upon arrival at Newport News with troops returning from Cuba will accompany those troops to the station in the United States to which ordered, when he will stand relieved from duty with the troops and from further duty at Fort Snelling. Captain Bartlett will then proceed to Fort Andrews, Mass., for duty. (Feb. 3, W.D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. Samuel B. McPeckers, M.R.C., upon arrival at San Francisco, will proceed to his home, and upon arrival report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army for further orders. (Feb. 1, W.D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class Francis J. Eisenman, H.C., General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., will be sent to Manila on the transport to leave San Francisco March 5, 1909. (Jan. 30, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Chester B. Leedom, H.C., will proceed from Fort Columbia, Wash., to Fort McDowell, Cal., for transportation on the first available transport to Manila, for duty. (Jan. 29, W.D.)

Sergt. John W. Patterson, H.C., Fort Schuyler, N.Y., after re-enlistment in the Hospital Corps, will be sent to Manila on the Army transport Kilpatrick, to leave New York city Feb. 15, 1909. (Jan. 29, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class George E. Vass, H.C., Fort Terry, N.Y., will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco, at such time as will enable him to report to the C.O. for transportation to Manila, on the transport leaving San Francisco about March 5, 1909. (Feb. 1, W.D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. C. H. WHIPPLE, P.G.

Capt. Frederic E. Johnston, paymaster, upon the expiration of his present leave, will proceed to Governors Island, N.Y., for duty in New York city. (Jan. 29, W.D.)

Capt. Robert E. Frith, paymaster, from duty in Cuba, to take effect at such time as his services can be spared, and will then proceed to Chicago, Ill., for duty. (Jan. 29, W.D.)

Col. William F. Tucker, assistant paymaster general, upon completion of his examination by the retiring board at Chicago, Ill., will return to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark. (Feb. 2, W.D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM L. MARSHALL, C.E.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Clarence O. Sherrill, C.E., to take effect when his services can be spared. (Feb. 1, W.D.)

First Lieuts. Thomas M. Robins, Theodore H. Dillon, DeWitt C. Jones, William F. Endress, and Jarvis J. Bain, C.E., are relieved from their duties in the United States, to take effect at such time as will enable them to comply with this order, and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco, and take the transport to sail from that place about July 5, 1909, for the Philippines Islands. (Jan. 29, W.D.)

Par. 15, S.O. 18, Jan. 22, 1909, W.D., is so amended as to direct 1st Lieut. William L. Guthrie, C.E., to report in person to the Chief of Engineers for temporary duty in his office, and upon the completion thereof to proceed to Oswego and take station. (Feb. 2, W.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM CROZIER, C. OF O.

Lieut. Col. Beverly W. Dunn, O.D., from the duties assigned to him in Par. 5, S.O. 111, May 11, 1907, W.D., to take effect Feb. 1, 1909, and will then repair to Washington and report in person to the Chief of Ordnance for duty in his office. (Jan. 29, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. George T. Rollins, Madison Barracks, N.Y., will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco, at such time as will enable him to report to the C.O. for transportation to Manila, on the transport leaving San Francisco about March 5, 1909, to relieve Ord. Sergt. Thomas W. Jones. Sergeant Jones upon relief will be sent to Fort Snelling, Minn., for duty. (Feb. 1, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. James Delaney upon the discontinuance of the ordnance depot at Havana, Cuba, will be sent to Madison Barracks, N.Y., for duty. (Jan. 30, W.D.)

Capt. Fred H. Gallup, O.D., is relieved from detail in that department, to take effect Feb. 2, 1909. (Feb. 2, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. JAMES ALLEN, C.S.O.

Sergt. Nathaniel Todd, Signal Corps, Fort Lawton, Washington, will be discharged from the Army by the commanding officer of that post by purchase. (Jan. 29, W.D.)

First Lieut. Clarence C. Culver, S.C., Presidio of San Fran-

cisco, is announced as assistant to the chief signal officer of the department, with station at San Francisco. (Jan. 23, D. Cal.)

CAVALRY.

3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

Sick leave for two months is granted Major Percy E. Trippe, 3d Cav., with permission to go beyond the sea. Leave for one month is granted Major Trippe, to take effect upon the expiration of the sick leave above granted to him. (Feb. 2, W.D.)

First Lieut. Brige P. Disque, 3d Cav., is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Clark, Texas, and upon his return to this Department after being relieved from treatment at the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, Washington, D.C., will take station with his troop at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (Jan. 20, D.T.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

So much of Par. 6, S.O. 19, Jan. 23, 1909, W.D., as directs 1st Lieut. Daniel D. Tompkins, 9th Cav., to remain on duty at Fort Riley, Kas., pending the arrival of the 9th Cavalry at its station in the United States is amended so as to direct Lieutenant Tompkins, upon the expiration of his present leave to proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty, pending the arrival of the 9th Cavalry, when he will join the troop to which he may be assigned. (Feb. 2, W.D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. A. DODD.

Second Lieut. Olan C. Aleshire, 12th Cav., will take station at Loudon, Tenn., to enable him to continue the work on the progressive military map of the United States. (Jan. 23, D.G.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

The resignation by Capt. Edward B. Cassatt, 13th Cav., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted by the President, to take effect Jan. 28, 1909, instead of March 1, 1909, as previously ordered. (Jan. 28, W.D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. B. HICKEY.

Upon his own request, 1st Lieut. Rowland B. Ellis, 14th Cav., was on Jan. 30 relieved as Adjutant of the 1st Squadron.

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. GARRARD.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Christian Briand, 15th Cav., to take effect about March 10, 1909. (Jan. 30, W.D.)

Major Frederick S. Foltz, 15th Cav., upon the discontinuance of the Provisional Government, will proceed to Fort Myer, Va., for station. (Jan. 26, A.C.P.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. L. NILES.

Veterinarian Gerald E. Griffin, 3d Field Art., upon his relief from duty with the Army of Cuban Pacification, will repair to Washington for duty at St. Asaph. (Feb. 2, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Edwin St. J. Greble, 3d Field Art., will proceed to Governors Island for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and join his regiment. (Feb. 3, W.D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. A. MURRAY, CHIEF OF COAST ARTILLERY.

First Lieut. Charles E. T. Lull, C.A.C., in addition to his other duties will assume charge of construction work at Fort Rosecrans, Cal., relieving 1st Lieut. Earl McFarland, C.A.C., of that duty. (Feb. 1, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Charles J. Bailey, C.A.C., is detailed as a member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification for duty there-with during the absence of Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, Chief of Coast Artillery. (Jan. 29, W.D.)

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Carl E. Wiggin, C.A.C., is extended two months. (Jan. 22, D.G.)

First Lieut. Pierre Y. Kieffer, C.A.C., now at Knoxville, Tenn., engaged on progressive military map work, is relieved therefrom, and 1st Lieut. James E. Wilson, C.A.C., Fort Montrie, S.C., is detailed in his stead. Lieutenant Wilson will proceed to Knoxville, Tenn. (Jan. 23, D.G.)

Electrician Sergt. 1st Class Elmo Rorke, C.A.C., now at the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., will report to the C.O. of that post for duty. (Feb. 1, W.D.)

Electrician Sergt. 1st Class Oscar Durham, C.A.C., Fort Barrancas, Fla., will be sent to Fort Caswell, N.C., for duty. (Feb. 1, W.D.)

Engineer William C. Grace, C.A.C., Fort Caswell, will be sent to Fort Barrancas for duty. (Feb. 2, W.D.)

Engineer Charles R. Heskett, C.A.C., Fort Barrancas, will be sent Feb. 21, 1909, on the first available transport from San Francisco to Manila, for duty at Fort Mills, Corregidor Island. (Feb. 2, W.D.)

First Lieut. John L. Hoicombe, C.A.C., now attached to the 12th Cavalry, is assigned to that company. (Feb. 2, W.D.)

Master Gun. Lucien H. Taliaferro, C.A.C., now at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., upon expiration of furlough will report at Fort Rosecrans, Cal., for duty. (Feb. 2, W.D.)

Master Gun. Lucien H. Taliaferro, C.A.C., Fort Rosecrans, Cal., will be sent to Manila on the transport to leave San Francisco, March 5, 1909, relieving Sergt. Major Angus G. Walden, junior grade, C.A.C., who will be sent to his proper station, Fort Mills, Corregidor Island. (Feb. 2, W.D.)

The following promotions and assignments to duty of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered:

Lieut. Col. William R. Hamilton promoted to colonel; rank, Jan. 14, 1909.

Major Adelbert Cronkhite promoted to lieutenant colonel; rank, Jan. 14, 1909.

Capt. Frank E. Harris promoted to major; rank, Jan. 14, 1909.

Colonel Hamilton and Lieutenant Colonel Cronkhite will remain on duty at their present stations.

Major Harris will assume command of Fort De Soto, Fla., and of the Artillery District of Tampa. (Feb. 2, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Clarence P. Townsley, C.A.C., to proceed to Washington, D.C., for consultation with the Chief of Coast Artillery, and upon completion of this duty proceed to Fort Monroe. (Feb. 3, W.D.)

Electrician Sergt. 1st Class Samuel Boush, C.A.C., now on furlough at Baltimore, will report on or before expiration of furlough at Fort Du Pont, Del., for duty. (Feb. 3, W.D.)

Electrician Sergt. 2d Class Joel W. Rowan, C.A.C., now on temporary duty at Fort Rodman, Mass., will report to the C.O. of that post for duty. (Feb. 3, W.D.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. K. MCGUNEGLE.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Jan. 12, 1909, is granted 1st Lieut. Staley A. Campbell, 1st Inf. (Jan. 11, D. Col.)

Leave for three months, to take effect about Jan. 15, 1909, is granted 2d Lieut. Walter E. Pridgen, 1st Inf. (Jan. 15, D. Col.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. T. C. WOODBURY.

Leave for six months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted 1st Lieut. Henry Hoesfeldt, 3d Inf., to take effect about Feb. 20, 1909. (Feb. 1, W.D.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. W. MASON.

Leave for two months is granted Lieut. Col. Robert L. Bullard, 8th Inf., to take effect upon his arrival in the United States. (Jan. 28, W.D.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. J. CRANE.

Sergt. Charles C. Leaback, 9th Inf., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 29, W.D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. T. YEATMAN.

Leave for one month and ten days is granted Chaplain George C. Stull, 11th Inf., to take effect about March 1, 1909. (Feb. 2, W.D.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. SCOTT.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Feb. 6, 1909, is granted Major Willis T. May, 15th Inf., Fort Douglas, Utah. (Jan. 19, D. Col.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. GARDENER.

So much of Par. 7, S.O. 18, Jan. 22, 1909, W.D., as directs 2d Lieut. Frederick C. Rogers, 16th Inf., upon completion of

the temporary duty at Fort Snelling, Minn., to join the company to which he may be assigned, is amended so as to direct him, upon completion of the temporary duty at Fort Snelling, Minn., to proceed to Fort Logan, Hd Quarters, Ark., for duty with the portion of the 16th Infantry serving there. (Jan. 28, W.D.)

First Lieut. George H. White, 16th Inf., Fort Crooks, Neb., is assigned to the duty of making the annual inspection of the militia of South Dakota. The inspection will begin on March 1, 1909. (Jan. 21, D. Mo.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

Second Lieut. John H. Hester, 17th Inf., will take station at Buchanan, Harlan county, Ga., to enable him to continue the work on the progressive military map of the United States. (Jan. 22, D.G.)

Second Lieut. John D. Burnett, jr., 17th Inf., Fort McPherson, Ga., is granted leave for one month and fifteen days. (Jan. 22, D.G.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted 2d Lieut. Horatio K. Bradford, 17th Inf. (Jan. 29, W.D.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. HUSTON.

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 1st Lieut. Josephus S. Cecil, 19th Inf., to take effect upon his promotion to the grade of captain. (Feb. 1, W.D.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. P. MAUS.

Leave for one month about March 15, 1909, is granted 2d Lieut. Andrew D. Chaffin, 20th Inf., Presidio of Monterey, Cal. (Jan. 26, D. Cal.)

Leave for two months, to take effect about Feb. 10, 1909, is granted 1st Lieut. Arthur T. Dalton, 20th Inf., Presidio of Monterey. (Jan. 22, D. Cal.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. WILLIAMS.

Capt. Lutz Wahl, 21st Inf., having been detailed for a tour of duty in the Subsistence Department, was on Jan. 31 relieved from duty as Regimental Adjutant, and Capt. George S. Tiffany was appointed Adjutant in his stead.

Capt. Lutz Wahl, 21st Inf. (detailed in the Subsistence Department, to take effect Feb. 1, 1909), will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco, and report in person on Feb. 11, 1909, to the purchasing commissary at that place for duty as an assistant in his office. Captain Wahl will stand relieved from that duty at such time as will enable him to sail from San Francisco about March 5, 1909, to Manila for duty. (Feb. 3, W.D.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. SHARPE.

First Sergt. Patrick McDonnell, Co. H, 23d Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 28, W.D.)

25D INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. SHARPE.

Capt. William H. Waldron, 25d Inf., attached to the Signal Corps, having reported at these headquarters, will report to the chief signal officer of the department for duty as assistant, with station at San Francisco. (Jan. 23, D. Cal.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. PAULDING.

First Sergt. George H. Harris, Co. M, 24th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Feb. 2, W.D.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. L. PITCHER.

First Lieut. Charles G. Bickham, 27th Inf., Camp Columbia, will proceed at once to Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (Jan. 19, A.O.P.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. J. SWEET.

Leave for four months, to take effect about Feb. 1, 1909, is granted 2d Lieut. Benjamin F. McClellan, 28th Inf., Fort Snelling. (Jan. 26, D.D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. PRATT.

Leave two months is granted Capt. Andrew J. Dougherty, 30th Inf. (Feb. 3, W.D.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of lieutenants in the Artillery District of Columbia are ordered: 1st Lieut. F. J. Behr from the 33d to the 160th Co., C.A.C.; 1st Lieut. W. S. Bowen from the 160th Co. to the 33d Co., C.A.C. (Jan. 11, D. Col.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Manila for the examination of officers of the Q.M. Department for promotion. Detail for the board: Lieut. Col. William H. Miller, D.Q.M.G.; Major Gonzalez S. Bingham, Q.M.; Major Arthur W. Yates, Q.M.; Capt. Ernest L. Ruffer, M.C.; Capt. Kent Nelson, M.C. (Feb. 3, W.D.)

VARIOUS ORDERS.

The following officers will report in person to Major Gen. William P. Duval, U.S.A., for appointment and duty as aides-de-camp on his staff: Capt. Edward T. Donnelly, 1st Field Art.; 2d Lieut. Robert M. Campbell, 12th Cav. (Feb. 1, W.D.)

The following officers are assigned to inspect the organized militia of the State of Minnesota: Lieut. Col. William Gerlach, retired; Capt. Otho W. B. Farr, 5th Field Art. (Jan. 28, D.D.)

Capt. George T. Langhorne, 11th Cav., Halstead Dorey, 4th Inf., and Frank R. McCoy, 3d Cav., are relieved from duty as aides-de-camp to the department commander, effective Jan. 1, 1909. Captain McCoy will join his proper station. Captains Langhorne and Dorey will remain on special duty at these headquarters until the completion of their duty in connection with the inspection of the militia already ordered, and will then join their proper stations. (Jan. 26, D.E.)

Upon discontinuance of the Provisional Government, the following officers on duty therewith will join their respective organizations as follows: Major Frederick S. Foltz, 15th Cav., to Cienfuegos, Province of Santa Clara, for duty; Capt. Edmund Wittenmyer, 5th Inf., to Cardenas, Province of Matanzas, for duty; Capt. George C. Barnhardt, 15th Cav., to Cienfuegos, Province of Santa Clara, for duty; 1st Lieut. Theodore H. Dillon, C.E., to Camp Columbia, Province of Havana, for duty. (Jan. 20, A.C.P.)

Par. 4, S.O. 13, Jan. 18, 1909, W.D., relating to Capt. Lutz Wahl, 21st Inf., and Par. 15, S.O. 288, Dec. 11, 1908, W.D., relating to Captain Cecil Stewart and William Elliott, commissaries, are revoked. (Feb. 3, W.D.)

First Lieut. Harold W. Huntley, 3d Field Art., and Maynard A. Wells, 17th Inf., will proceed to Alcatraz Island, Cal., Pacific Branch, United States Military Prison, for duty. (Feb. 3, W.D.)

DEATHS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Manila, Feb. 1, 1909.

The Adjutant General, Washington.

Following deaths occurred since last report:

Malarial fever, malignant, Walter K. Gibson, cook, Troop I, 1st Cav., Jan. 23.

Fatty degeneration of heart, Leslie A. Taylor, Co. C, 26th Inf., Jan. 17.

MILLS, in absence of the division commander.

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—Left Nagasaki Jan. 22 homeward bound.

CROOK—At San Francisco.

DIX—Due to sail from Seattle Feb. 15.

INGALLS—At Newport News.

KILPATRICK—At Newport News.

LOGAN—To sail from San Francisco March 15.

MCCLELLAN—Left Newport News Feb. 5.

MEADE—At Newport News. Sails Feb. 15.

SEWARD—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—Sails from San Francisco Feb. 5.

SHERMAN—Left San Francisco for Manila Feb. 5.

SUMNER—To sail from Cienfuegos Feb. 7, for Newport News, Va., with 15th Cavalry.

THOMAS—Arrived at Manila Feb. 5.

WARREN—At Manila.

WRIGHT—At Manila.

CABLE SHIPS.

BURNSIDE—At Seattle.

LISCOMB—Lieut. W. M. Goodale. In Philippine waters.

CYRUS W. FIELD—Lieut. J. Alfred Moss, Signal Corps. At New York city, N.Y. Address Army Building, New York.

ZAFIRO—Army cable storehouse. Bremerton, Wash.

FORT ROSECRANS.

Fort Rosecrans, Cal., Jan. 27, 1909.

The senior officers of the Albany entertained with a matinee dance on Jan. 6. The affair was on board the ship and the list of guests included the younger set of the Army and Navy people of this vicinity. On Jan. 9 the junior officers of the ship entertained with an excursion on the bay.

Lieut. Earl McFarland left on a month's leave, on the 13th, to be spent in Topeka, Kas., visiting friends and relatives. Lieutenant McFarland will only be at Fort Rosecrans for a few days after expiration of his leave, as he has been ordered to the Philippines.

The monitor Cheyenne arrived in the harbor from San Francisco on Jan. 24. Official visits between Major Gatchell and Commander Knapp were exchanged a few days after the arrival of the monitor. On the journey from Frisco she had a very rough voyage, and on that account it was impossible to give the new oil-burning furnaces, recently installed, a thorough test.

Small-arms target practice is now being held by the crews from the warships. The firing is on the naval militia range at City Park. So far some excellent shooting has been done, and it is highly probable that the San Diego Chamber of Commerce will offer a cup for a competition between teams from the Navy and Naval Militia.

The bowling alleys in the new gymnasium are being installed and will be finished in time for the opening of the building.

Private George Kolme, 115th Co., who was discharged last week, put in his last two enlistments here, during which time he gained considerable compliments on his efficient management of the post bakery.

A bill recently introduced in Congress by Senator Flint, of California, asks for an appropriation of \$50,000 for the purpose of building a boulevard on the reservation. This is a much needed improvement, and all at this post are anxiously awaiting news that Congress has taken favorable action on the measure.

Bids for two double sets of non-commissioned staff officers' quarters were received by the constructing quartermaster until Jan. 13. The War Department has not awarded the contract as yet. Lieut. and Mrs. Abbot left for Fort Bayard, N.M., last week, where Lieutenant Abbot was ordered for medical treatment.

The post band made its first official appearance last Wednesday evening at retreat, and under the leadership of Private Brenninger is making rapid strides toward efficiency. The organization is arranging to hold a dance on the evening of Feb. 2.

Mrs. Elliott, wife of Commander Elliott, of the Solace, returned last week from San Francisco. Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Chapman, 20th Inf., and their three sons, have returned to the post, where the Captain is stationed, after spending a pleasant visit with Mrs. Chapman's parents in San Diego, Major Gen. and Mrs. McCaskey, Mrs. C. M. Perkins, wife of Colonel Perkins, of the Marine Corps, retired, and son, are visiting friends in San Diego. Mrs. M. H. Wright and son, Capt. Edward Schon Wright, are the house guests of Capt. and Mrs. J. L. Sehon, of San Diego.

Mrs. Charles E. Lull, wife of Lieutenant Lull, C.A.C., and sister, Miss Margaret Earle, entertained last Wednesday afternoon at the home of Miss Margaret Earle in San Diego. The brilliant affair, one of the most notable social functions of the season, was given in honor of Mrs. James F. Blaine and Mrs. Edward P. Lull, mother of Lieutenant Lull and widow of Capt. Edward P. Lull, U.S.N. The drawing-rooms were beautifully decorated with carnations, Chinese lilies and palms. Among the ladies assisting were Mesdames Gatchell, Wilber, Maise and Sehon. Among Army ladies present were: Mesdames Gatchell, Wilbur, Koch, Abbot, Williams, Hunter, Wilson, A. W. Vogdes, C. B. Vogdes, Sehon, Kneeder, Stafford, Moylean, Keys, Cook, Hannay, Cronin, Pearson, Maize, Otis, Caibell and McCaskey and Misses Keys and Otis. The Navy guests were: Mesdames Richards, Kaiser, Elliott, Moffett, Babay, Metcalf, Porterfield, Watson, the Ratons, and their sons, Littlefield, Almy, Knapp, Hathaway, Smith, Woods, Culverston, Austin, Eckhart and Robinson.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Feb. 1, 1909.

Lieut. Benjamin F. Miller, 27th Inf., who has been ill at the hospital here, for several weeks, returned Monday to Fort Sheridan, Ill. Lieut. H. M. Bankhead, 17th Inf., and Lieut. C. G. Bickham, 27th Inf., are here to take the examination for promotion.

Master Gunner Lucien Taliaferro, Coast Art., who has been taking the examination for second lieutenant, left Monday for Providence, R.I., on three months' furlough.

In a series of six games to be played between the Y.M.C.A. basketball team and the Y.M.C.A. team of the city, the city Y.M.C.A. have won the first three.

Capt. and Mrs. E. Gibson entertained twenty-four guests at dinner Monday evening in compliment to Miss Wood, of Washington, D.C., and Miss Lucille Kittson, of St. Paul, Minn. Capt. Roger S. Fitch was the host at a beautiful dinner Sunday in compliment to Capt. and Mrs. Jens Bugge. The place-cards were original verses written by the host. The guests included Capt. and Mrs. Jens Bugge, Capt. and Mrs. Herbert White, Miss Lucia Hunter, Capt. C. H. Bridges, Lieut. H. C. Tatum, H. A. Bell and M. L. Love.

Major Joseph E. Kuhn, C.E., arrived Tuesday from Washington, and will remain a week or more and will inspect the engineer department of the schools. Major B. H. Cheever, commander of the 3d Squadron, 15th Cav., will not go to the Philippines in February. Capt. A. L. Dade probably will command the squadron when it leaves. Major Cheever has been transferred to the 2d Cavalry, and will go to Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

Wednesday at her attractive quarters Mrs. D. E. Aultman gave a beautiful luncheon for her sister, Miss Hickok, who has been her guest for some time, and who left Friday for her home in St. Louis, Mo. A color scheme of red and green was most effectively carried out, and the place-cards were tiny flags of all nations. Covers were laid for Miss Lydia Fuller, Miss Georgia Olmstead, Miss Marie Ball, Miss Kelly, Miss Marjorie Wood, Miss Hickok and Mrs. Aultman. Lieut. Clyde B. Crusan left Wednesday for Tonkawa, Okla., after a short stay with Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Bartlett.

The 13th Cavalry squadron expect to leave here Feb. 28 for San Francisco, and sail March 6, on the Logan for Manila.

A fellowship tea was held at six o'clock Thursday evening in the Y.M.C.A. building, which was followed by a talk by the Rev. Mr. Cartwright of the city.

Miss Louise Coleman, daughter of Lieut. Sherrard Coleman, 9th Cav., while horseback riding Wednesday afternoon was thrown from her horse and quite seriously injured. The horse became frightened near Grant Monument, and ran down the avenue, opposite the service school stables. Miss Coleman fell on a pile of rocks, sustaining, it is feared, serious internal injuries. Captain Parker, who was nearby, went to her rescue. Captain Fassett, who was driving by, took her to her home on McClellan avenue.

The Misses Gray entertained at dinner on Saturday evening, when their guests were Miss Annie Cole, Miss Thomas, of Pittsburg, Pa. Lieut. E. J. Atkinson, D. McArthur, C. L. Sturdevant and J. W. N. Schultz. Thursday afternoon Mrs. Dawson Olmstead entertained about twenty-five young women of the garrison with a "500," in honor of Miss Georgia Olmstead. Mrs. Olmstead had the assistance of Mrs. O. L. Spaulding, jr., and Mrs. D. E. Barlow, jr. Mrs. David Hunter Scott entertained on Saturday with a "500" party, to meet Mrs. McClellan and Miss Kelly, of St. Louis, Mo. Mrs. Clarence O. Sherrill gave a delightful one o'clock luncheon Tuesday, the honor guest being Miss Lucille Kittson, of St. Paul, Minn. Pink carnations were used as a centerpiece and the place-cards were hand decorated in pink. Covers were laid for Miss Kittson, Miss Lydia Fuller, Miss Mary Fuller, Miss Margaret Gregory, Mrs. Thomas and Miss Meredith Thomas, of the city, and Miss Marjorie Wood.

The funeral of Mrs. Crusan, wife of Lieut. Clyde B. Crusan,

4th Inf., who died in a hospital in Wichita, Kas., after a serious illness of several weeks, was held at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bartlett, of Leavenworth, Kas., Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 26. The services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Connolly, and the interment was in the National Military Cemetery at Fort Leavenworth. Mrs. Crusan was formerly Miss Adele Bartlett, of Leavenworth, and a very popular society girl of the city. She was married about a year ago to Lieutenant Crusan. She leaves an infant son.

Mrs. J. M. Graham entertained Monday with a charming luncheon for Miss Kittson. The table decorations were in pink, the centerpiece a bowl of fragrant sweet peas. The place-cards in pink were the work of the hostess. Covers were laid for Mrs. Kittson, Miss Marjorie Wood, the Misses Gray, Mapt. and Mary Fuller and Miss Cole. Mrs. Clarence H. Knight and little daughter, Miss Jane, returned Saturday to St. Louis, Mo., after a visit with Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Brewster. Mrs. H. H. Russell and son of Fort MacKenzie, Wyo., are the guests of Mrs. Russell's parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Hinds, of the military prison.

The Army Y.M.C.A. bowling team defeated the city Y.M.C.A. by 186 pins Wednesday night.

Mrs. A. H. Bailey entertained with a pretty "500" party Friday afternoon, in compliment to Miss Kelly, of St. Louis, Mo. The guests included Mrs. Dawson Olmstead, Mrs. H. D. Scott, Miss Marjorie Wood, Miss Georgia Olmstead, Miss Thomas, of Pittsburg, Pa., Miss Powell, Miss Durham, of St. Paul, Miss Cole and the Misses Gray. Capt. and Mrs. White entertained with a charming dinner party Friday evening at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. A. G. Jones, Capt. and Mrs. Elliott, Capt. and Mrs. Guy Cushman.

The prizes at Mrs. Olmstead's bridge party were given to Miss Thompson, Miss Fassett, Miss Alice Gray and Miss Bradley. Mrs. Hartmann, wife of Capt. Carl F. Hartmann, of the Signal Corps, entertained Saturday afternoon at her residence on Meade avenue at bridge, in honor of Mrs. Parry Wright, of Chicago. The decorations were entirely in pink and white carnations and the tally cards were water-colored souvenirs of the occasion. The prizes were a very beautiful pair of Dresden vases, won by Mrs. Knowles, and a cut-glass bonbon dish, won by Mrs. George Mitchell. Presiding in the dining room were Mrs. Hunter Liggett, Mrs. John Palmer, Mrs. Glenn Davis and Miss Marjorie Wood. At the tables were Mrs. Ernest Scott, Mrs. Parry Wright, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Paul Malone, Mrs. John Morrison, Mrs. Cowan, Mrs. George Mitchell, Mrs. Bjornstad, Mrs. McCloskey, Mrs. Sherrill, Mrs. Truman O. Murphy, Mrs. Aloe, Mrs. Hanna, Mrs. Caldwell, Mrs. Knowles, Mrs. Booth and Mrs. Guy Cushman.

On Monday, Feb. 1, Mrs. Carl F. Hartmann entertained the ladies of the line class at the weekly bridge; later tea was served at which Mrs. Elting Hanna, Mrs. Hartmann's afternoon guest, presided.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Jan. 30, 1909.

Mrs. Carey entertained with a bridge luncheon for her mother, Mrs. Carey, who leaves in a few days for Florida. Those present were Mrs. Myer, Mrs. Edgar A. Myer, Mrs. Ripley, Mrs. Bundy, Mrs. Bullis, Mrs. Butler, Mrs. Lassiter, Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. Runkle, Mrs. Flemming and Mrs. Churchill. Mrs. McIntyre entertained a few friends at the Country Club. Mrs. Bash entertained with a luncheon followed by cards.

Mrs. S. T. Mackall entertained this week with a pretty card party complimentary to Miss Greene and Miss Lewis, of Kentucky, who are her guests. Five Hundred was the game, and dainty refreshments were served. Those present were Misses Greene, Lewis, Romer, Nye, Cuyler, Warren, Burbank, Gerard, Terrell, Agnew, Adams, Woodward, Clarke, Budd, Reynolds, Berry, Quimby, Ivy, Brown, Van Ostrom, Bell, Mmes. Butler, Brown, Harris, Lewis, Nelson and Doyle. Miss Woodward won first prize and Miss Mary Perrell consolation. The marriage of Capt. Brooke Payne and Miss Frances E. Bell was of much social importance this week. They left for the City of Mexico and other points of interest and will be at 115 New Post on March 1.

One of the most enjoyable affairs of the week was the hop supper given by Mrs. Flemming for her guest, Miss Cabanne, of St. Louis. The invited guests were the visiting girls of the post. Those present were Miss Cabanne, Misses Brown, Green, Davis, Van Ostrom, Cuyler, Quimby, Clarke, Captains Nicklin, Bishop, Locke, Merry, Lieutenants Johnson, Buckner, Bristol, Tucker, Raymond, Chaney, Capt. and Mrs. Carey, Capt. and Mrs. Flemming. Mrs. Wellborn entertained the Post Five Hundred Club Tuesday.

Mrs. Charles G. Starr gave a luncheon at the Menger Hotel, complimentary to Mrs. J. L. Powell and Miss Adele Powell. Those present were Mrs. Powell, Mrs. W. C. Powell, Mrs. W. C. Butler, Mrs. Omar Bundy, Mrs. Bookmiller, Mrs. Bullis, Mrs. Maverick, Mrs. Newton, Mrs. Raymond, Mrs. Berry, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Sevier, Miss Bell, Miss Kempman, Miss Andrews, Miss Roberts and the hostess. Col. and Mrs. Clemm gave a delightful dinner at their quarters for Gen. and Mrs. Myer, Major and Mrs. Lassiter, Mr. and Mrs. Schoen, Mr. and Mrs. Page.

Mrs. Roscoe H. Hearn entertained a number with a bridge party for her sisters, Misses Woodward. Mrs. Wise entertained Monday with a card club for her guests, Miss Brown and Miss Van Ostrom, of New York. Mrs. Wallace gave a delightful dinner to a small party of friends. Mrs. Barr's dinner on Thursday was a very pleasant affair, followed by an evening with music and cards. Mrs. Meador entertained quite a number of young people with a card party in honor of her sister, Miss Cuyler, of New York, who will spend the winter at the post.

Lieut. S. J. Tucker gave a box party at the Grand to see Murray and Mack, with supper at the Elks' Club afterward. The guests were Miss Warren, Miss Rowalle, Mrs. Gibbs, Colonel Niles and Lieutenant Simpson. Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis entertained at dinner Lieut. and Mrs. Brinkerhoff, Miss Pasch, and Mr. Lewis, of Evansville, Ind. Mrs. Warburton's mother, Mrs. Kilburn, of New York, the wife of General Kilburn, is on a visit at the post. Capt. S. B. Wallace, 7th Cav., from Fort Riley, made a short visit at the post on his way to Fort Bliss. Mrs. Ayl, of the New Post, entertained with a luncheon and card party, at which her friends had a most delightful time. Miss Aline Adam is the guest of her uncle, Col. Lotus Niles.

FORT DU PONT.

Fort Du Pont, Del., Feb. 2, 1909.

Wednesday evening Capt. and Mrs. Hillman were the dinner guests of Lieutenants Glassburn and Eglin at the bachelor quarters. Capt. and Mrs. Ryan entertained at dinner Saturday evening. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. Hillman and Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell. Lieut. and Mrs. E. A. Stockton are at Fort Monroe, where Lieutenant Stockton is taking his examination for promotion. Mrs. Waldron has been quite ill during this last week, but is now on the road to recovery. Lieutenants Glassburn and Eglin entertained Capt. and Mrs. Ryan at dinner Friday evening. Mrs. McKenney joined Lieut. R. I. McKenney here on Tuesday. Captain Ryan is spending a few days in Washington, D.C.

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Probably as a counter-irritant against the additional officers bill, Representative Fred C. Stevens, of Minnesota, has introduced in the House a bill prohibiting the detail of active officers of the Army to college and militia work and requiring that retired officers be employed for this duty. The aim of the measure is to give the Secretary of War power to make a retired officer, whether he desires to or not, take up college and militia work and without regard to the views of college officials or militiamen as to the value of the services of retired or partially disabled officers as compared with those on the active list. It is barely possible that such a novel proposition may receive some attention, but it is hardly likely to be taken seriously. The idea of taking a second lieutenant, who has been retired for disability, and compelling him to perform a duty which he does not ask or want, and keeping him at it through the rest of his natural life without advance in rank or pay, is an absurdity that was hardly to have been expected of such a usually sane and safe legislator as Mr. Stevens.

On Feb. 1 and 2 a new system of fire control for rapid-fire guns was tested at Fort Caswell. Many rounds were

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fired during both day and night. The projectiles used for night firing were provided with tracers. This is the first time that the Coast Artillery has conducted night firing with service projectiles, and the result of the test was most satisfactory. In night firing at a moving target at ranges of from 1,700 to 2,000 yards, an average of 50 per cent. of hits was made. A material target 10 feet by 24 feet was used. The test was conducted at the 3-inch gun battery.

Several important changes in the commands of general officers of the Army were ordered this week. Brig. Gen. Charles Morton on Feb. 1 assumed command of the Department of the Missouri, relieving Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, who is ordered to the Philippines to command the Department of Luzon, relieving Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, who is ordered to San Francisco. Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts, commanding the Department of the Gulf, is ordered to the Philippines, where he will command the Department of the Visayas, relieving Brig. Gen. Charles L. Hodges, who will proceed to San Francisco for orders. The official order directing these changes will be found under our Army head in this issue.

No action has been taken to determine what shall be done with the transports that have been engaged in regular runs between Newport News and Havana during the occupation of Cuba by our troops. The Army now has no work for them, and yet it would be regarded as bad policy to sell them or to turn them over to the Navy. It is likely that they will be tied up at the New York Navy Yard for the present.

The substitution by the printer of the letter *r* for an *n* in a paragraph appearing on page 610 of our last issue changed what was intended for a justly deserved compliment to our patriotic women into a suggestion as ungallant and offensive as it is untrue. What we said in manuscript and endeavored to say in type was this: "The letter that follows gives proof of a patriotic spirit which is full of hope for the Republic, for, as our poetic correspondent, Will Stokes, has so well said in his flowing verse, it is 'the girl behind the man behind the gun' that counts, especially in this country," etc.

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THE QUESTION OF THE MARINES.

We think officers of the Army who fear lest they may have to make bed-fellows of the marines, to the serious discomfort, apparently, of both parties, are giving themselves unnecessary concern. In his testimony before the sub-committee of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, General Elliott said: "About two years ago the Attorney General, then Secretary of the Navy, informed me that the marines would eventually be withdrawn from the vessels of war, but that he was not in favor of it; and that we must look forward to become a sort of foreign legion, somewhat similar to the French. About a year ago the Chief of Staff of the Army told me that he had broached the subject of absorbing the marines into the Coast Artillery to the then Secretary of War (Mr. Taft), but the conversation was not considered by me to be of a very serious nature." The proposition for a transfer to the Army does not find favor in the Navy. With a single exception all the officers who testified before the committee in favor of taking the marines from the ships declared that they would prefer to leave them there rather than lose their services as an auxiliary naval force.

Asked as to what he would do with the marines, Capt. Wm. H. Marshall, U.S.N., answered: "Put them in the Army." In reply to the inquiry as to what he would do for an expeditionary force, he said: "Call on the Army." At the same time he said: "In certain expeditionary forces the marines have always come to the front when the Army has tumbled down." Captain Marshall appears to be an exception, for we find Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers, who favors the withdrawal of the marines from the ships, saying: "I would like to go on record as stating that, as far as I know myself, and I think I speak for everybody in the Navy, there is not a single officer who wants to see the Marine Corps separated from the Navy. There would be no necessity, nor would it be good policy, to transfer them to the Army."

Aside from other considerations, Rear Admiral Bradford argued that the marines should be retained because "they are at present available and ready for service, an important item when considering the cost of the maintenance of the Navy. Second, our ships are frequently called upon to land a force for military duty on shore." "We need a body of men," said Captain Winslow, "we can get hold of instantly, and we transport them ourselves." Rear Admiral Brownson made a strong point when he said: "My impression is that our government has not the power—that is to say, the executive government has not the power—to land an armed soldier outside of the United States. By fiction or by ruling the marine has been regarded as a part of the Navy, and you can put 50 marines on board ship and send them, for instance, to our own territory in Panama and land them there, or you can put 5,000 on board and send them, and that can be done without the authority of Congress."

Rear Admiral Rodgers hit the nail square on the head, as he is in the habit of doing, when he qualified his recommendation in favor of separating the marines from the ships, with this proviso: "That is, this change of policy to be made provided the Navy Department is prepared to supply their places with bluejackets and has a well-matured plan for the disposition of marines on shore, their organization and quarters being duly considered." Here lies the difficulty. The plans for improving the efficiency of the Navy presented to the committee, however theoretically excellent they may be, did not adapt themselves to Congressional ideas and expediency of economy. Commander Fullam said: "If I were king here to-morrow, I would preserve the Marine Corps in its present numbers, and if necessary increase it, in order to use it in a civilized way, and, as I say, in an enlightened way, as a splendidly organized, mobile force, to serve with the Navy and in connection with the Navy by garrisoning and holding all our colonial possessions, and in providing for this contingency of seizing and holding naval bases."

As there is no chance of Commander Fullam's head being adorned with anything more authoritative than a laurel crown, the question is still in doubt as to how we are to meet the difficulty which is obviously apparent to him as it was to the committee who showed no disposition to adopt his suggestions. A hint of what was in their minds in connection with the limitation of the marines to shore duty was given by the active chairman when he said to Admiral Pillsbury:

"Admiral, my judgment is that the Congress will reduce this Marine Corps. It seems to me that from 2,500 to 3,000 of the marines must be discharged or dismissed and leave their officers standing without men. I had in my mind a thought that perhaps there would be something for those men to do. I did not know where they could go. They will still draw their pay from the government and will appear on pay day; but what will they do between pay days? What service can they perform?"

Admiral Brownson said: "I am inclined to think that the bluejacket would tire a little under the sentry go. Of

course you can teach them; we can teach our men to do anything that we have to teach them to do. On the whole we can teach them to do anything, and there is no doubt we can teach them to take the place of the marines; but we do not want to make our men soldiers. They know enough about it; they are well set up for a soldier, but their very dress is against their being the neat, natty soldier that you see, that is very rigid in his bearing at the proper time, and well set up. While a sailor never should be a slouch, I do not think that we want to make the sailor a soldier. You are not going to add to his efficiency by doing it."

This colloquy occurred in the course of the hearing: Mr. Hobson: "If it turns out, as has been reported to this committee, that the target practice of marines at the secondary batteries has been 40 per cent. below that of the bluejackets at similar batteries aboard ship, would you advise their retention at those secondary batteries?"

Admiral Brownson: "Yes, I should advise the retention of the marines and changing the marine officer. If they fall 40 per cent. behind the bluejackets in the same class of gun there is something radically wrong with the officer. Men even up pretty near the same. Of course at times you strike a bad streak of them, but as a rule they even up about the same, and if the marines have fallen behind in that way it is because they have been badly drilled. I see no reason why they should not be as well drilled as bluejackets are."

AS TO NAVAL REORGANIZATION.

Secretary Newberry has shown sagacity in establishing the reorganization of the Navy Department originated by him, setting in operation smoothly, and to all appearances, with the approval of those most directly concerned, the sweeping changes he deems necessary. He has during the past week gone before both the Senate and House Naval Committees and explained, at length, what he has undertaken to do and what has actually been done thus far. In both committees he has met with approval. The House Committee on Feb. 7 tendered him any legislation he might ask to place the proposed reorganization on a permanent basis and beyond the danger of change by executive action. To this Mr. Newberry replied that he did not think it would be wise to undertake at this time to enact in law any plan of organization, and asked that what had been begun be given a fair trial. He pointed out the many difficulties that beset the problem and said that it would be far easier to correct any mistake before Congress should act than it might be afterward. He assured the committee of his profound gratitude to them, and to all who in Congress and out had shown a disposition to hold up his hands and make his apparently great task the easier of accomplishment. There was a full attendance of both Senate and House Committees at both hearings, and the liveliest interest was shown in the Secretary's statement. It was agreed that there should be full confidence between the Secretary and the committees, and he asked to be allowed to return to them three weeks hence and state to them what further might occur in line with the work already under headway.

On page 627 we quote the opinion of a well-informed correspondent on the subject of Naval Reorganization. Another correspondent says, on the same subject, what follows:

"The present policy of the Navy Department and its plan of reorganization are all wrong, and will go far to ruin the efficiency of the Navy. The board selected by the President is one not at all qualified even under oath to pass upon the organization of the Navy as suited to the United States. No doubt they can plan an organization that will work after a fashion or manner, but the question whether it will be a good or bad organization will take twenty years to work out. Our Navy is so well organized now that it will run itself for twenty years without organization, as long as Congress will supply the money for pay for personnel, and money for ships, guns and engines. In fact, what we have are too strong to be wrecked by any kind of bad organization for at least twenty years. But with the proposed organization we would fall about to the condition of France or Spain in less than twenty years. Let the Department under its present law make as many boards as it chooses, all line or mixed boards as it sees fit; it has authority, but do not abolish the bureau system. Let the system stand. The offense of the bureau system lies in the eyes of the line only, and it is that little clause that reads 'the orders of a bureau chief shall have all the force of law as though emanating from the Secretary of the Navy.' This clause was necessary to give the Bureau of Navigation authority to order all officers to handle the fleet at home or abroad. The law naturally applied to all bureaus in their own departments, as the law could not very well make fish of one bureau and flesh of another, and because it is necessary for all bureaus to have its orders carried out at navy yards, and naval stations, it sent its orders to commandants of navy yards and naval stations, to carry on the work properly under the bureau. Even though the commandant be senior to the chief, or the bureau chief, in lineal rank, or the bureau chief be a staff officer. This is what has rankled in the heart of the line for forty-seven years and has been discussed by line officers, both in hot blood, and cold blood, or argument, all basing their argument on the one point, well taken, that a staff officer should not give an order to a line officer or that a line officer should not be put under the command of a staff officer, except in a case of urgent necessity. Yet, for the management of the fleet and personnel, it is necessary for the whole line to obey the order of the Chief of the

Bureau of Navigation, except in special cases when the chief of the bureau uses the usual formula, that the Secretary directs, or in more particular cases, the Secretary gives the order direct over his own signature.

"But this really is the head and front of all offending by the bureaus, and the line officers rather than submit to the just and simple order of a bureau chief, who is not a line officer, would wreck the best system this or any other Navy ever had, and at this time wreck the best navy in the world for its tonnage. It is needless to tell you or the world to-day that this is an age of specialization in every walk of life, and the same thing applies to navies at home or abroad; they all have bureaus under this, or some other name, as in the same manner every large manufacturing establishment has its president, vice-president and general manager, and as many bureau chiefs as there are departments of manufacture, all responsible to the President or Vice-President, who correspond to the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Navy and all else being bureau chiefs by another name. But all chiefs of departments are responsible to the President only.

"To design and build a ship three bureaus alone are necessary, but they are necessary. First, Ordnance, for guns, armor, ammunition, etc. Second, Construction, to build a hull that will float all of these weights, plus the weight of machinery, coal, supplies, etc. Third, the Bureau of Steam Engineering, to adopt proper boilers, engines and auxiliaries of all kinds to drive the hull and weights at its required speed in the most economical manner. These three bureaus alone can do this work and no one bureau can do it efficiently.

"If any board of officers recommend to the Secretary of the Navy any particular size, shape, power or speed of ship, if it is submitted to these three bureaus of expert designers, they can readily say that the work can or cannot be done, or whether the ship will float, and carry her weights and make her speed, and I have found on many occasions when this system was departed from the party so proceeding always came to grief.

"Bear in mind the British ship Captain. The British government learned its lesson then, and since then has never departed from the well learned lesson of placing its ships in the hands of three specialists, ordnance, hull and machinery."

An officer of the Navy sends as timely the following as to the British Admiralty, an extract from Lord Escher's "Report of the War Office," Jan. 11, 1904: "We are directed, by the terms of our Reference, to take the Admiralty system of higher administration as the basis of our action, and we are convinced that, while there may be imperfections in the working of that system, it is absolutely sound in principle. It has been handed down without material change from the period of great naval wars. It may be said to have been founded on the proved requirements of war, and although it has not in recent times been put to the supreme test, it has smoothly and successfully met new demands as they have arisen, including an enormous increase of personnel and materiel. It conforms closely to the arrangements under which the largest private industries are conducted. Finally, it has retained the confidence of the navy and of the nation."

* * * The War Office, as was pointed out by the Hartington Commission, has no thinking department, and the branches concerned with preparations for a campaign, and with the collection of necessary information, are weak, and not sufficiently in touch with the Secretary of State."

THE RETURNING FLEET.

The third squadron of the Atlantic Fleet, Rear Admiral Conway H. Arnold commanding, now concentrating at Guantanamo, is under orders to leave there between Feb. 8 and 10 to meet Admiral Sperry's two squadrons of sixteen battleships, which are to leave Gibraltar Feb. 4. Somewhere in the Atlantic the ships of the several squadrons will get into wireless communication with each other and then with Admiral Arnold's ships as an escort, the vessels will proceed toward Hampton Roads, where they are due to arrive by Feb. 22. Admiral Arnold's squadron consists of the battleships Maine, Mississippi, New Hampshire and Idaho and the scout cruisers Chester, Birmingham and Salem.

The reports are coming in rapidly from the Battleship Fleet in regard to the repairs necessary after the cruise around the world, and preparations are being made to get the work started at the various navy yards as soon as possible after the arrival of the Fleet in home waters. The character of the reports thus far received is very reassuring to the various bureaus charged with constructive work on the battleships. The system of fire control has proved to be all that was expected of it, and only in small and unimportant matters are changes required at this time. All the fleet officers voice their approval of the general system, and so far as requests are made for changes they are in the line of amplifications and improvements. There is a general desire to relieve the ships of top hamper and lessen the target for the enemy. As far as possible it will be the policy to remove deck obstructions and take off plates and braces that afford sufficient resistance to explode shells, and thereby increase their chances of doing damage. The reports ask for more than one mast and commend the woven mast that has been under trial for the past six months on the few ships in Atlantic waters. There is also a desire to have the speed gears for the turrets lowered, so as to increase the efficiency of the guns in training on a moving ship. Probably there will be a rearrangement of the searchlights to increase their adaptability to the conditions of rapid work.

As a matter of fact nearly all the points of improvement named were thought of a year ago, before the Fleet started from Hampton Roads, but there was not time to work them out then. In the matter of ordinary repairs it is gratifying to learn that the Fleet has made a record voyage with so little wear and tear. The cost of ordinary repairs will be comparatively small, showing that the fleet officers have been able to keep up with the greater part of the breakdown of the ships while at sea.

Among the numerous preparations for the reception of the Battleship Fleet on its return to Hampton Roads one of the most promising is the prospect that the large steam siren at Cape Henry, used by the Light-house Service, will be entirely repaired and in good working order. The promise is made by the officers having charge of the siren that the moment the first ship of the fleet is sighted it will be heard from, to give notice to the surrounding country that the Fleet is back.

President Roosevelt has found himself so much pleased with the service of the Army of Cuban Pacification that he has authorized a badge to be issued to the officers and men in the various organizations constituting that army. It consists of a small bronze medal, similar in size and form to those issued for the various campaigns. The design is especially illustrative of Cuban service and shows a soldier on guard among the palms of the tropics. The ribbon selected shows the red, white and blue bands on each side and a wide band of khaki-colored silk in the middle. The badges are to be made at the Philadelphia mint and will be ready for the troops that are entitled to them in a few weeks. The cost of them is defrayed from the appropriation for uniforms for the Army, and they are ordered to be worn as a part of the uniform. There is some criticism in Army circles of the action of the President on the ground that the troops that have formed the Army of Cuban Pacification have simply done their duty, maintained quiet and order, and the business interests of the island have enjoyed stability and prosperity. They have had no fighting and the service has not been arduous except for the ordeal of living in the tropics. The critics make the obvious remark that if this service is deserving of a medal, what is left to be given to troops who do hard fighting and have opportunity to show heroism? At the same time, no one will gainsay that the troops in Cuba have handled their work finely; measured by results they are deserving of high praise and really, what better form can praise take than a service medal? Republics are none too grateful and when they show any disposition to recognize good men, let no carping critic get in the way.

The attempt to make it appear that Rear Admiral Sperry was guilty of boorish conduct in refusing to grant to the sailors of the Battleship Fleet all the shore leave at Manila that those interested in arranging a reception in their honor desired, is a silly effort to judge a fleet commander's ideas of discipline from the viewpoint of civilians ashore. In the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Dec. 5, page 377, we spoke of the social functions attended by officers of the fleet at Manila and referred to the curtailing of shore leave for the bluejackets as a precaution against cholera. We said then that this action was to be commended, despite protests, naturally somewhat violent, which appeared in some Manila papers. Admiral Sperry's responsibilities probably did not leave his nerves in condition to stand badgering from Manila civilians, however eminent, as to the why and wherefore of his orders as commander-in-chief of the fleet. It is not at all unlikely that excessive enthusiasm among the civilians may have grown into a feeling that as Americans they half-owned the fleet, and they were doubtless not prepared to encounter the impersonally sharp and uncompromising decisions of a fleet commander, because they were not able to understand how such an officer places the physical integrity of his enlisted force above all honors that may be heaped upon them ashore. Perhaps those who have been loudest in their disapproval will in time realize what unending mortification and grief would have been Admiral Sperry's if a yielding to the demand for indiscriminate shore leave had been followed by an outbreak of cholera in the fleet.

A bill that if passed would be apt to start an endless chain of future demands upon Congress and add greatly to the already enormous expenditures in pensions and otherwise resulting from the Civil War appears in H.R. 27602, introduced by Representative Tou Velle. It proposes to appropriate \$1,800 to be paid to Henry S. Call, of Lima, O., late of the Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The sting of the bill lies in its tail, the end of it giving as reason for the payment the novel proposition that Mr. Call is to be paid "by reason of having to sacrifice a business on account of being drafted during the late Civil War." Many a man had to sacrifice a business "by reason of having volunteered."

The Army Regulations in regard to the purchase of a discharge by enlisted men have been amended to meet a new condition following the passage of the new pay bill. It has been found that men have in several instances after having served nine or ten years re-enlisted and drawn the three months' bounty pay, and then turned around and bought their discharge. Hereafter a man who receives the bounty will have to serve one year before he can have the privilege of buying his discharge.

SIXTIETH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

The Army Appropriation bill, Bills Before Congress and other Congressional matter, appear on pages 646-7.

The Paymaster-General explains the increase of \$15,500,000 in the pay of enlisted men of the Army as follows: The proposed appropriation represents the new rate of pay for 65,410 enlisted men, \$15,500,000. The appropriation for the present fiscal year represents the old rate of pay for 54,128 enlisted men, \$10,000,000; 65,410 less 54,128 equals 11,282 enlisted men, which, if appropriated for at the old rate of pay, would amount to \$1,805,120; difference between old and new rate of pay, as established by the Act of May 11, 1908, for 65,410 men, \$3,694,880; total, \$15,500,000.

The Secretary of War has submitted supplemental estimates of appropriations required for West Point. These include \$2,000,000 for buildings and grounds, \$400,000 to be immediately available; \$10,000 for a chapel.

Deck courts seem to be assured for the Navy, as both the Senate and House have passed bills to create them. The House bill H.R. 6252, which we gave in full on page 554 in our issue of Jan. 16, passed the House, with minor amendments, on Jan. 30, and is now before the Senate Committee. The Senate bill S. 7872 contains most of the essential features of the House bill, and it is now before the House Committee, having passed the Senate Jan. 23.

Although the House, in passing the Naval Appropriation bill last week, did not cut down the amount of the appropriation for "Increase of the Navy," the provision for four colliers not to cost over \$3,600,000, all told, was ruled out on a point of order. California wanted an opportunity to build some of these vessels and Representative Knowland said the price limit was too low to permit of Mare Island bidding on the work. It is confidently expected that the Senate will see to it that the Navy will get its much needed colliers.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

The Brownsville bill, S. 5729, introduced in the Senate Feb. 26, 1908, by Mr. Foraker, after much amendment and emendation, comes out in a new form as agreed upon in Senate Committee of the Whole, and will be voted upon on Feb. 23. The bill as it now stands reads as follows:

That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to appoint a court of inquiry, to consist of five officers of the United States Army, not below the rank of colonel, which court shall be authorized to hear and report upon all charges and testimony relating to the shooting affray which took place at Brownsville, Texas, on the night of Aug. 13-14, 1906. Said court shall, within one year from the date of its appointment, make a final report, and from time to time shall make partial reports, to the Secretary of War of the results of such inquiry, and such soldiers and non-commissioned officers of Companies B, C and D, of the 25th Regiment, U.S. Inf., who were discharged from the military service as members of said regiment, under the provisions of Special Orders, No. 266, dated at the War Department the 9th day of November, 1906, as said court shall find and report as qualified for re-enlistment in the Army of the United States shall thereby become eligible for re-enlistment.

Sec. 2. That any non-commissioned officer or private who shall be made eligible for re-enlistment under the provisions of the preceding section shall, if re-enlisted, be considered to have re-enlisted immediately after his discharge under the provisions of the special order hereinbefore cited, and to be entitled, from the date of his discharge under said special order, to the pay, allowances and other rights and benefits that he would have been entitled to receive according to his grade from said date of discharge as if he had been honorably discharged under the provisions of said special order and had re-enlisted immediately.

The Senate on Feb. 3 passed S. 8006, to provide for the retirement of certain officers on the active list of the Regular Army who have been passed over in promotion by officers junior to them in length of commissioned service. The bill, which was unanimously reported from the Committee, affects only twenty officers and applies only then after their retirement, and while it does not change the situation as to rank and pay of officers while in active service, it does provide that when an officer reaches the time of retirement he may be retired at the same grade he would have attained if he had been properly promoted up to that time. It will apply to nine Cavalry officers and to eleven Infantry officers, none of whom will be raised at retirement more than one grade, with one exception, where an officer will be raised two grades; that is to say, he will be raised from major to colonel when he retires. The others will go from lieutenant colonel to colonel. The bill as passed by the Senate follows:

That hereafter when an officer of the line of the Regular Army, whose original commission in the Army is dated prior to Oct. 1, 1890, and who has been passed over by his juniors in length of commissioned service in the same branch of the line, is retired under existing law, he shall be retired with rank and pay of the grade which he would have attained if promotion in the several grades from second lieutenant to colonel, inclusive, had been carried out linearly and by seniority in the several branches of the line prior to the act of Congress approved Oct. 1, 1890, regulating promotions: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to mitigate or remove loss of rank which any officer may have suffered by sentence of court-martial, action of examining board, or voluntary transfer: And provided further, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to deprive any officer upon retirement of the rank he now holds, to which he may attain at any future time, or to which he may be entitled by law upon retirement.

The Senate has added to the bill H.R. 15372, commonly known as the Omnibus Claims bill, the following: "Provided, That Section 23 of the Act of July 31, 1894, making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, is hereby amended by adding thereto the words 'except where necessary' in order to make a settlement conform to a decision of the Court of Claims: And provided further, That the Court of Claims is hereby authorized to consider and act upon those claims arising under the decision of the Supreme Court of March 11, 1889, in the case of United States vs. Watson, which had been disallowed prior to July 31, 1894. And the bar of any statute of limitations is hereby removed in respect to such claims." As is known to many of the readers of the JOURNAL, some of these claims under the Watson decision were paid and some were disallowed under a ruling of Comptroller Gileson, refusing to carry out the Supreme Court decision. This bill has gone back to the House of Representatives, where it will have to be acted on before it becomes a law. It is now being considered by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives and in all probability it will be sent to conference to determine upon the matters in dispute between the two houses.

The Senate on Feb. 1 amended and passed H.J. Res. 247, creating Feb. 12 of this year a special legal holiday in the District and the territories and appropriating \$30,000 to make plans, etc., of a Lincoln memorial.

Relief bills passed in the Senate Feb. 1 included S.

4426, to pay \$785.75 to T. C. Clark, Q.M.D., Seattle, for loss of household goods by fire in the Q.M. storehouse; also S. 2489, to pay \$1,556.70 for the same cause to H. G. Rupp, Q.M. clerk. H.R. 2862 passed the Senate reimbursing Chaplain Henry Swift for personal property lost in the wreck of the transport Morgan City in 1899. The Senate made minor amendments to the bill, which the House has concurred in.

Monthly pensions were voted in the Senate on Feb. 1 as follows: Richard Pascoe, U.S.N., \$24; Martin Long, U.S.N., \$30; W. J. Renard, U.S.A., \$30.

The Senate has passed S. 8478, appropriating \$80,083.50 to pay claims of certain religious orders in the Philippine Islands.

The Senate on Feb. 1 passed the following: H.R. 10416, to correct the naval record of Lieut. Hilary Williams, U.S.N. It directs the Secretary of the Navy to amend the naval record of Lieut. Hilary Williams, U.S. Navy, by placing his name on the official Navy Register of the Navy Department next after that of Lieut. Charles T. Owens, U.S.N., and to receive rank of lieutenant, U.S. Navy, from Jan. 1, 1904.

H.R. 16027, passed by the Senate on Feb. 1, authorizes the President of the United States to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, Lieut. Comdr. Kenneth McAlpine, U.S.N., a commander in the Navy on the active list, subject to examination, to take rank next after Gustav Kaemmerling, as originally borne on the Navy Register from 1886 to 1903.

H.R. 7807, to place John Crowley on the retired list of the U.S. Navy, was passed by the Senate on Feb. 1. In consideration of services rendered in the U.S. Navy during a period of thirty-two years, from April 11, 1865, to June 20, 1897, the bill directs the Secretary of the Navy to place John Crowley on the retired list of the Navy with the retired pay of the rating in which he was serving at the time of his last honorable discharge.

The Senate on Feb. 1 passed S. 6199, that any officer of the Medical Department, U.S.A., below the grade of brigadier general, who served creditably as an acting assistant surgeon in the Army during the Civil War prior to April 9, 1865, and has heretofore been, or may hereafter be, retired on account of wounds or disability incident to the Service, or on account of age, or after forty years' service, may, in the discretion of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, be placed on the retired list of the Army with the rank and retired pay of one grade above that actually held by him at the date of his retirement. This bill affects only five officers, as stated in our last issue.

The Senate on Jan. 29 passed S. 6554, for the erection of a monument to the memory of Brig. Gen. James Shields in St. Mary's Cemetery, Carrollton, Mo. It appropriates \$3,000.

The Senate on Jan. 29 passed H.R. 5461, to reimburse Major Lawson M. Fuller, Ord. Dept., U.S. Army, for loss incurred by him of his personal effects during their transportation on board the U.S. chartered transport Morgan City to the Philippine Islands.

The Senate has passed S. 7960, which amends the Widows' Pension Act to extend its benefits to those widows who married their soldier or sailor husbands subsequent to 1890. The amended section now reads:

Sec. 2. That if any officer or enlisted man who served 90 days or more in the Army or Navy of the U.S. during the late Civil War and who has been honorably discharged therefrom has died or shall hereafter die, leaving a widow, such widow shall, upon due proof of her husband's death, without proving his death to be the result of his Army or Navy service, be placed on the pension roll from the date of the filing of her application therefor under this act at the rate of \$12 per month during her widowhood: Provided, That said widow shall have married said soldier or sailor prior to the passage and approval of this act, and the benefits of this section shall include those widows whose husbands if living would have a pensionable status under the joint resolutions of Feb. 15, 1895, July 1, 1902, and June 28, 1906.

S. 7793, to provide for the naturalization of aliens who have served or shall hereafter serve five years in the United States Navy or Marine Corps, was passed by the Senate Feb. 1.

The Senate has passed S. 7651, amending Article 53 of the Articles for the Government of the Navy to read:

Art. 53. No sentence of a court-martial, extending to the loss of life, or to the dismissal of a commissioned or warrant officer or midshipman, shall be carried into execution until confirmed by the President. All other sentences of a general court-martial may be carried into execution on confirmation of the commander of the fleet or officer ordering the court.

The Senate has passed S. 4033, to pay certain claims against the Government under the Navy Department, including minor amounts to Paymr. F. K. Perkins, P.A. Paymr. R. M. Dobson and Paymr. Charles Conard.

In the Senate on Feb. 1 the following resolution was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to transmit to the Senate the amount of money spent since May 13, 1908, and on repairing the Brooklyn, the San Francisco, the Baltimore, the Alabama, the Iowa, the Kearsarge, the Kentucky, the Maine, the Adder, the Bennington, the Grampus, the Moccasin, the Pike, the Paul Jones, the Nicholson, the O'Brien, the Narkeeta, the Holland, said report to show the sum expended on each of said vessels, when and where said repairs were made; and he is also directed to inform the Senate about what sum is required annually to keep in repair and in good condition a first-class battleship. He is also directed to forward to the Senate the sum expended for coal during the last fiscal year for the operation of ships, and as far as practicable, the prices paid for coal and the names of the person or persons or corporations from whom coal was purchased.

Favorable report was made in the Senate on Feb. 4 upon the resolution calling for War Department records relating to hazing at West Point.

S. 4029, to appoint Warren C. Beach a captain in the Army and place him on the retired list, has been favorably reported in the Senate. Captain Beach entered the Military Academy at West Point June, 1861, and graduated in June, 1865, and remained in the Service until June, 1886, at which time, on account of continued ill health he was obliged to resign. He was appointed second lieutenant, 15th Inf., June, 1865, and immediately promoted to first lieutenant, and in October, 1873, was promoted to captain of 11th Infantry.

In the Senate on Feb. 1 favorable report was made on S. 3836, placing P.A. Engr. John W. Saville, U.S.N., on the retired list, with advanced rank. Also on H.R. 17214, transferring Comdr. Harry Kimmell, U.S.N., from the retired to the active list. Commander Kimmell took advantage of the provision of the personnel act of 1899, to retire at a time when his wife was critically ill and her life despaired of. Commander Kimmell's restoration to the active list in the position he regularly held will give him no undue promotion, nor will he enjoy any advantage over his fellow-officers in the proportion of sea duty or shore duty. On the date of his retirement he had eighteen years and four months sea duty and nine years and two months shore duty, a much larger proportion of sea duty than the average officer of that grade. As compared with the average sea service of the last five commanders promoted, and the average sea service as lieutenant commander of the last five commanders promoted,

Commander Kimmell has had an excess of sea service in both particulars.

PROPOSED ARMY AND NAVY BILL AMENDMENTS.

In the Senate the following have been offered as amendments intended to be proposed to the Army bill:

Mr. Long.—That the paymaster's clerks now in the Service of the U.S. Army shall hereafter be known as paymaster's assistants, U.S. Army, and that the President be, and is hereby, authorized to commission them as such, and hereafter a paymaster's assistant shall receive the same pay and allowances as a second lieutenant, not mounted, U.S. Army, and as such officers shall be subject to all laws and regulations governing commissioned officers of the U.S. Army, and entitled to all benefits accruing under such laws: Provided, That each paymaster's assistant shall furnish a bond for the faithful performance of his duties in such sum as may be fixed by the Secretary of War, and that they shall be under the direct control and supervision of the Paymaster General, U.S. Army, under the direction of the Secretary of War: Provided, That hereafter when vacancies occur no person shall be appointed a paymaster's assistant, U.S. Army, who is more than 28 years of age, nor until he passed a satisfactory examination under such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

Mr. Piles.—Proposing to increase the appropriation for the construction and maintenance of military and post roads, bridges and trails in Alaska from \$350,000 to \$1,000,000.

Senator Taliaferro, of Florida, appeared before the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs Feb. 3, and advocated an appropriation of \$2,000,000 for a new drydock at the Pensacola Navy Yard. He also asked \$85,000 additional for the navy yard at New Orleans.

Amendments proposed to be offered in the Senate to the Naval bill, H.R. 26394, are these, offered Jan. 29:

Mr. Rayner.—For the construction of two concrete piers at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, \$250,000.

For the completion of the sea wall at said Naval Academy, \$200,000.

For the construction of a boat house and shop for steam launches, and so forth, at Naval Academy, \$250,000.

For the construction of a new drawbridge across Dorsey's Creek, Annapolis, and leading to the Naval Academy, \$50,000.

Mr. Taliaferro.—On page 25, in line 25, after the semicolon after the word 'dollars'; [Key West Naval Station], insert the words 'to complete marine railway, \$15,000,' and in the same line strike out the word 'thirty' and insert the word 'forty-five.'

Mr. Taliaferro.—Proposing to appropriate \$2,000,000 toward the construction of a drydock at the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., etc.

IN THE HOUSE.

The general purpose of H.R. 27250, which passed the House this week, the House Committee states, is to give congressional sanction to a form of civil government on the Canal Zone and provide for a simple method of administration in the construction of the canal. One of the necessities for legislation is in order to provide a system by which appeals may be taken from judicial decisions in the Canal Zone to the proper courts in the United States. There are now three judges of a supreme court of the Canal Zone. There is but little litigation in the zone. There is no necessity for three judges, or for a supreme court there, if appeals be otherwise provided. The method provided in the bill could not be put in operation by the President, because he cannot confer upon the courts in the United States authority to hear appeals from the courts in the zone. Under the operation of the plan proposed by the bill the expenses of the courts will be less than they now are and the security of justice will be far greater.

The House on Jan. 29 passed H.R. 25155, amending Sec. 7 of the act to provide for the administration of the civil government in the Philippines.

A river and harbor project involving the construction of an interoceanic canal extending from Boston to a point on the Gulf of Mexico and the ultimate canalization of the big streams of the Middle West, connecting them with the Great Lakes and the rivers of the East, estimated to cost \$500,000,000, is contemplated in a bill that will be reported to the House of Representatives next week. The measure in question is now being formulated by a subcommittee of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors of the House. In addition to the project mentioned it will authorize the survey of many other projects of less importance.

H.R. 18794, to promote the efficiency of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, was reported in the House Jan. 30, amended to make the compensation of the commissioned officers of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service equal to that of the commissioned medical officers of the Army and of the Navy. The compensation of the Medical Corps of this service was originally based upon and was the same as that of corresponding grades of the Medical Corps of the War and Navy Departments, with the exception of the salary of the Surgeon General, which has always been less than that of the surgeon generals of the Army and Navy. By reason of increased pay and additional allowances subsequently made to the Army and Navy Medical Corps, the compensation of the Medical Corps of this department is now less than the others. Commutation of quarters is also made to conform more nearly to the allowance in the military service.

The House has disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the Urgent Deficiency bill, which struck out the House provision of \$12,000 for automobiles for the President.

The Weeks bill for the establishment of an Appalachian and White Mountain forest reserve has been favorably reported in the House. The bill provides that the consent of Congress be given to states entering into an agreement with each other for the purpose of conserving the forests and the water supply. It appropriates \$100,000 to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to co-operate for fire protection with those states which already have fire protection, and stipulates that all money received from the public lands shall be placed in the National Forest Reservation fund, which shall be administered by a commission consisting of the Secretaries of War, Interior and Agriculture, one member of the Senate and one member of the House.

The bill giving a military status to paymasters' clerks with a number of amendments designed to perfect the measure was favorably reported to the House by the House Military Committee Feb. 4. It is provided in the bill that paymasters' clerks shall be retired at the age of 64, as is the case with Army officers.

The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds has appointed a subcommittee to investigate and report on the proposed purchase of the Oldroyd collection of relics of Abraham Lincoln and the real estate surrounding the house in this city in which the President died. The house is now owned by the government, but by the provisions of a bill introduced by Mr. Rodenburg, of Illinois, it is proposed to take the neighboring buildings for part of a park.

Pensions for civil employees serving for extended periods in the Philippines are provided in a bill which was made the subject of a hearing before the House Committee on Insular Affairs Feb. 4. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards,

Chief of the Insular Bureau, appeared to urge favorable action. Men who remain in government employ in the enervating climate of the Philippines, General Edwards contended, were entitled to recognition.

HEARINGS ON EXTRA OFFICERS BILL.

The bill providing for extra officers of the Army, S. 2671, was taken up last week in the hearings before the House Committee on Military Affairs, Representative Hull being the chairman. Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, who was before the committee on Jan. 28, in his preliminary remarks said that to conduct successful operations against an enemy it is necessary to have a fighting machine complete in all of its parts and in every detail. The United States has never had such a machine, for although it fought from 1861 to 1865 one of the greatest wars in history, both sides were equal in their lack of completeness. The Army recognizes that the American nation will never consent to the maintenance of a standing army of such proportions as exist in the modern standing armies of Europe. In looking about for the most reasonable and logical substitute, we have concluded that we must depend upon a citizen soldiery, and that the organized militia is the best foundation. In the present condition of our Army and militia, we are in no position to contend with a first-class power having an army organized on modern lines. We have a great deal of work to do in developing our national force.

It would be impossible to have an army on modern lines, said General Bell, until we have a large number of Regular officers better educated and better trained than the average at the present time. We have a very small army. Therefore the work necessary to expand into a modern fighting force of respectable numbers is far greater than for a nation which maintained in peace a large army. We must do more studying, make more preparation. Any machine that must be rapidly expanded under emergency must have a lot of skilled expert supervisors or leaders. Also to learn all possible about the military resources and terrain of all possible enemies, the services of a great many officers are needed.

It is far more difficult for a nation which has not compulsory service to create a good, fighting machine and it therefore behooves it to try to make up for this disadvantage by endeavoring to educate the people and to arouse a patriotic spirit of defense. Therefore, said General Bell, we not only endeavor to educate our own Regular officers especially with a view to fitting them to assist in training the National Guard, but also endeavor to educate as many of the youth of the land as possible. To promote military education, General Bell as Chief of Staff, he said, has always yielded when colleges insisted that retired officers were not doing satisfactory service, and has recommended the detail of another retired officer, or an active officer.

"Under all of these disadvantages," said General Bell, "the necessity for a number of extra trained officers ought to be evident, not only for war, but also during peace."

Captain Hagood, who next appeared before the committee, had prepared a careful statement, giving an explanation of the bill. It simply provides, he said, that certain details, now not subject to the provisions of Sec. 27, Act approved Feb. 2, 1901, shall be made subject to those provisions. For instance, in the Inspector General's Department, certain officers detailed are subject to the act, and create vacancies in the line when they are detailed. There are officers who can be detailed under law passed about 1870, who when detailed do not create vacancies. The act of 1901 in substance provides that when officers are detailed to the permanent staff corps their detachment from the line shall create vacancies which shall be filled by promotion.

General Bell added that the proportion of details had been figured out mathematically in just proportion based upon the total number of officers in a branch of the Service. The reason the Field Artillery has a smaller number of officers than the Infantry and Cavalry is because it is organized differently; it has two battalions of three batteries each, whereas the Infantry and Cavalry have three battalions of four companies each. Those on detached service are not taken into account as, although they remain on service in the permanent staff for four years, there is some other man serving all the time in the position they vacated. It is asked that Congress take 612 of the more than 700 officers detached and put them on the same basis as officers now serving in the permanent staff corps. When that is done, if it should be done, then those vacancies would be apportioned with equity throughout the Service. The Artillery was recently increased, and has not its full number of officers yet, and as many are not detached as would be detached if the numbers were full. The Cavalry had detached more than its proportion, a disadvantage General Bell said he had been endeavoring to rectify. If this extra officers' bill should become a law, it would become necessary to equalize detachments from the different branches of the Service.

The purpose of the proposed act, General Bell said, is to provide for a number of extra officers without unduly interfering with the prospect of promotion which line officers have at the present time. It is intended to allot the total number of vacancies assigned to the line in due proportion to the total number of officers in each branch thereof. Secretary Taft felt that he could not get all of the officers who were detached, and asked for as many as he thought Congress would be likely to allow. He concluded to endeavor to get 612, not every man detached, for there are over 700, but the 612 occupying positions practically permanent.

DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

The Comptroller disallows the claim of A. W. Martin, who served as chief yeoman during the war with Spain for three months' pay as an honorable discharge gratuity, on the ground that his enlistment was for temporary service and not for three years, as it should have been to secure the benefit of the act.

A special act, approved Jan. 5, 1909, transferred Asst. Engr. Jabez Burchard, U.S.N., retired, from the half pay to the 75 per cent. retired list. Assistant Comptroller Mitchell decides that he is entitled to the difference between the two payments from the date of his retirement, Oct. 26, 1874, until the date of the passage of the private act for his relief.

In the case of F. A. Mowbray, who claims pay as apprentice, second class, U.S.N., Assistant Comptroller Mitchell says: "The regulation, Article 948, is mandatory in its terms and requires that a third class appren-

tice shall be rated apprentice, second class, immediately before being transferred to the general service. There is no discretion left with anyone in the matter, and upon such transfer the apprentice is entitled to the rating and pay of an apprentice, second class, and thereafter he can not be reduced from that rating while in the general service, except by sentence of a court-martial. His right to said rating and pay is secured to him by the regulations which have the force of law and said Executive order. The rating of a man by a commanding officer is by entry on the ship's log, a notation on the enlistment record, and an order to the paymaster to take him up for pay at the advanced rate. The duty enjoined upon the commanding officer is ministerial and a mere formality, and his neglect to perform such duty cannot have the effect to deprive the appellant of the pay to which he is entitled under the Regulations and said Executive order. It is the Regulation and said Executive order that fix the claimant's rate of pay and he should not be made to suffer because the commanding officer neglected to perform a ministerial and formal act."

ATLANTIC BATTLESHIP FLEET.

All the vessels of the Atlantic Battleship Fleet have assembled at Gibraltar to coal and provision for the voyage to Hampton Roads.

The Georgia, the flagship of Rear Admiral Wainwright, and the Nebraska, arrived at Tangier, Jan. 30, from Marseilles. Rear Admiral Wainwright paid a visit to Sid Mohammed el Guebbas, the Moroccan Minister of Foreign Affairs. A banquet was given in the evening by Mr. Gummere at the Ville de France Hotel for Rear Admiral Wainwright, his staff and fifty-six other officers representing both ships. The Georgia and Nebraska arrived at Gibraltar from Tangier Jan. 31. Before the warships sailed Abdul Aziz, the former Sultan, visited the Georgia as a private guest. It was said to have been his first visit to a battleship and he displayed intense interest in everything mechanical.

The fourth division of the fleet, composed of the Wisconsin, the Illinois, the Kearsarge and the Kentucky, under command of Rear Admiral William P. Potter, left Algiers, Jan. 30, for Gibraltar, where the vessels all arrived on Feb. 1.

The third division, under Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, consisting of the Louisiana, the Missouri, the Ohio and the Virginia, arrived at Gibraltar also on Feb. 1. As the cruiser, Panther, was entering the harbor at Gibraltar, Jan. 30, she collided with the Uruguayan bark Maria, but sustained little damage.

The first division of the fleet, composed of the Connecticut, Vermont, Kansas and Minnesota, under command of Rear Admiral Sperry, arrived at Gibraltar from Villefranche Jan. 31. The British officials giving it a hearty welcome, and the entire population seemed to be massed on the water front to witness the arrival of the vessels. The official calls began as soon as the ships were moored. Vice-Admiral Sir James E. C. Goodrich, the Admiral Superintendent and commander of all the naval establishments at Gibraltar, although Rear Admiral Sperry's senior in rank, did not wait for the latter's visit, but immediately boarded the Connecticut to extend his greetings, at the same time insisting that the ships of the other divisions to arrive, as far as possible, anchor in the basin instead of on the Algeiras side, as previously arranged. Rear Admiral Sperry returned the calls, going first to Admiralty House to repay Vice Admiral Goodrich's courtesy.

Rear Admiral Sir James E. C. Goodrich and Lady Goodrich gave a dinner on Feb. 3 at the Admiralty House in honor of Rear Admiral Sperry. The fraternizing among the officers of the warships of Great Britain, Russia, France and the United States in port was very pronounced and every vessel entertained brother officers.

The engineer force of the Kentucky, in a spirited two-mile rowing race, Feb. 2, recaptured the Drexley cup, which the Louisiana won from the Kentucky in Magdalena Bay. A selected cutter crew from the Louisiana also on Feb. 2 retained the Battenberg cup by defeating crews from the Georgia, Minnesota, Illinois, Kentucky and Vermont in a three-mile race from Algeiras to the breakwater. The Wisconsin crew was second and the Georgia crew third.

Capt. Edward F. Qualtrough, commanding the Georgia, appeared before a G.C.M. on board the Louisiana Feb. 3, charged by Rear Admiral Wainwright with being under the influence of intoxicants at Minister Gummere's official dinner to the officers of the Georgia and the Nebraska Jan. 30 at Tangier. Captain Qualtrough was relieved from duty by Rear Admiral Wainwright immediately after the reception, and the executive officer was placed in command. The ship was brought into Gibraltar by the executive. The detail for the court was: Rear Admirals Seaton Schroeder and William P. Potter, Capt. Kossuth Niles, of the Louisiana, John Hubbard, of the Minnesota, Joseph B. Murdock, of the Rhode Island, Hugo Osterhaus, of the Connecticut, and Charles E. Vreeland, of the Kansas. Major Dion Williams, U.S. M.C., fleet marine officer, acted as judge advocate. Lieut. Comdr. William K. Harrison, of the Minnesota, and Lieut. Comdr. John K. Robison, of the Kentucky, acted as counsel for the defense. Rear Admiral Wainwright, Lieut. Comdr. George K. Kline and Lieut. Pope Washington, of the Georgia, and Lieut. Stephen C. Rowan, flag lieutenant to Rear Admiral Wainwright, who testified, expressed the opinion that the accused was under the influence of intoxicants and unfit for duty. Captain Qualtrough, who took the stand in his own behalf, made a statement to the effect that he was sick and suffering greatly from fatigue. He said that he was under a heavy strain during the last run of his vessel on account of rough weather; that on the day of the reception he had been on the bridge since four o'clock in the morning; that he did not drink anything during the day, and partook sparingly of the wine served at the dinner which preceded the reception and had taken nothing afterward. He had also smoked a strong cigar, he said. He rode back to the boat landing on horseback, he says. Surg. Rand P. Crandall, of the Georgia, one of the two witnesses for the defense, testified that Captain Qualtrough's physical condition was low and that he therefore was very susceptible to the action of liquor and tobacco. The defense introduced as evidence the record of Captain Qualtrough's thirty-eight years' service, and two flattering letters of commendation received by him during the present cruise.

Major Dion Williams, judge advocate, allowed the case on Feb. 4 to rest without the presentation of his conclusions. Lieut. Comdr. John K. Robison, summing up for the defense, argued that Captain Qualtrough was ill and not intoxicated. He laid particular stress upon the abnormal physical condition of the accused captain, which rendered him peculiarly susceptible to alcoholic and nicotine poisoning, and contended that he could not be held responsible for the unexpected effect of one-third of the quantity of wine drunk by those around him at the recep-

tion. In any event, he insisted that if the specifications were found true Captain Qualtrough was involuntarily guilty and that his exceptionally fine record as an officer entitled him to clemency.

Rear Admiral Sperry and the division commanders and captains of the fleet were the guests of the military governor at a dinner given at the Government House on the night of Feb. 4. Toasts to King Edward and President Roosevelt were drunk standing. After the dinner the American officers attended the ball at the assembly rooms given by the American Consul, Richard L. Sprague.

In the series of boxing matches held on board the American ships Feb. 4 the main interest centered in the Minnesota, where six English cracks faced six American Navy champions. Honors were equally divided, as each country had one knockout and two draws. The best of feeling prevailed between the blue-jackets.

During the circumnavigating cruise of the Battleship Fleet \$12,301 was required for entertaining purposes, of which \$4,801 was used during the cruise to San Francisco, and the remainder was allotted for the return cruise to the eastern coast of the United States. Other expenses which have been met out of the naval contingent fund include \$1,600 for "salaries and expenses of secret service operators."

The Chronicle, of Gibraltar, in referring to the fleet in its issue of Feb. 1, said: "The record at battleship steaming set when the cruise has been completed will take a lot of beating. This is a triumph for American ships, American men and American organization."

The commander of the fourth division of the Atlantic Fleet cabled the Navy Department, Jan. 29, that William H. Hucles, fireman, first class, of the Kentucky, was accidentally drowned at Algiers, Jan. 27. His remains were buried in the Mostapha Protestant Cemetery at Algiers. Hucles enlisted at Baltimore in April, 1905, and stated that his father lived at 1013 David Hill avenue in that city.

Plans for the review of the fleet on Feb. 22 at Hampton Roads will insure a finer display than when the ships started on their voyage from that place. Aside from the sixteen battleships of the fleet, which are to arrive from Gibraltar, there will probably be the Maine, flagship of Rear Admiral Arnold, commanding the third squadron, now at home ports; the Mississippi, the Idaho, the Montana and the North Carolina, and the scout cruisers Salem and Birmingham.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The system of submarine signaling which has been brought into public notice by the loss of the White Star Republic is based on the well-known principle that sound travels faster through water than through air, covering 1,100 feet a second in air and about 4,700 feet a second in water. In thick weather, such as a heavy snow-storm, that would deaden the sound of a bell within half a mile or less, the submarine signal would give definite warning ten or fifteen miles away. The apparatus is comparatively simple. A bell is placed in a water-tight case below the water line at the side of the ship. It is struck at regular intervals by a mechanism controlled by clock-work. The receiving apparatus aboard steamers is similar to an ordinary telephone. On each side of a vessel a receiving apparatus is fixed well below the water line, which is connected in turn by wires with the receiving station on the bridge. The receiving device consists of a tank measuring sixteen by thirty-two inches, containing a microphone immersed in water. This delicate instrument picks up the vibrations caused by the ringing of the bell, perhaps miles distant, and transmits the sound to the bridge, where there is a pair of telephone receivers connected with the instruments on each side of the ship. In using the apparatus an officer stands with one of the receivers at each ear. As the officer stands facing the bow of his ship a signal on his left tells him the signal comes from that side, while one from the right indicates a starboard signal.

The commanding officer of the Birmingham reported Jan. 30 to the Navy Department the arrival of the vessel off Mobile, having made the trip from Ambrose Channel, N.Y., to Mobile, via Havana, a distance of 1,808 nautical miles, in 97 hours. Total amount of coal consumed 610 tons, and the vessel encountered a strong northwest wind and a rough sea from Hatteras to latitude 28. The average speed for this trip was 18.6 knots.

Surg. Francis S. Nash, U.S.N., stationed at the Naval Academy, has been detached from duty and ordered to Washington to stand trial before a court-martial on charges growing out of the effect of the use of a solution of nitrate of silver upon the eyes of Midshipman H. W. Stephenson, of the first class at the Academy. Stephenson was, five weeks ago, suffering from granulation of the eyelids and after the use of the solution he temporarily lost his sight and it became necessary to take the young man to Washington, where he was placed in the Washington Eye and Ear Hospital for treatment. He has now nearly recovered. One eye is practically restored to full sight and the other is steadily improving. The members of the court which is to meet Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1909, are Rear Admiral A. R. Conden, president; Med. Dir. John C. Wise, Capt. Edward B. Barry, Samuel P. Conly, Med. Dir. Thomas H. Streets, Manly H. Simons, Capt. Templem M. Potts, Med. Insp. Samuel H. Dickson and James D. Gatewood; Capt. John G. Muir, retired, judge advocate.

In accordance with the regulations for the training of apprentice seamen in the Navy, Secretary Newberry has awarded the Bailey medals for 1908 to Cornelius M. Harper, of the naval training station at Newport, R.I., and Ernest N. Varnald, of the training station at San Francisco. These two men attained the highest final averages in the examination for 1908.

The Navy Department has authorized the change of the guns on the Virginia, Missouri and Ohio, from the old style 40-calibers to the new style of gun that is hooped to the muzzle and proof against the great strain from the new smokeless powder. The guns now on the ships named will be sent to the gun foundry and hooped and placed on other vessels whose guns need to be changed.

The opening of bids for 3,000 12-inch, 1,000 10-inch and 2,000 8-inch armor-piercing shells at the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, which was appointed to take place on Feb. 3, was postponed because of a decision by the bureau to make a change in the design of the shell, embodying the results of the experiments made during the past summer as to effective range to be secured by certain conformations.

The Rocket left the proving ground station at Indian Head Feb. 2, carrying a cargo of powder to the naval magazine at St. Julian's Creek.

Trial tests of the new pneumatic ammunition hoist that has been in process of manufacture for over a year at the works of the Ransom Pneumatic Tube Works, Boston, will soon be resumed. The first tests of the new hoist

proved satisfactory so far as the principle of secure hoisting was concerned. Some doubt was raised as to the power of the hoist and certain changes in form of construction were suggested by the Bureau of Ordnance, under which the work is being carried on, and this additional work is now about completed and the hoist is expected soon to be ready for another test.

The U.S.S. *Prairie* arrived at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., Jan. 30, with a detachment of one hundred marines from Cuba. Hardly had these landed when seventy-five marines from the barracks were marched to the cruiser, and she sailed on Jan. 31 for Philadelphia; thence they are to proceed by rail to Port Royal, S.C. Capt. Frederic M. Wise, who had charge of the marines on the trip from New York to Boston, still remains to be in charge of the new detachment bound for South Carolina. Lieutenants Hill, Smith and Owens, who came on the ship, will be attached to the Boston barracks. At Port Royal the marines will form part of a battalion of four hundred, which is to be maintained there in connection with the enlargement of the post. Beside the marines sailing on the *Prairie*, there were nearly two hundred sailors from the sunken cruiser *Yankee*, bound for Philadelphia Navy Yard, where they will be attached to the cruiser *Dixie*, soon to go into commission there.

Comdr. A. L. Key, U.S.N., commanding the scout cruiser *Salem*, has been called upon for an explanation of the recent accident to the machinery of his vessel which prevented a compliance with the orders to proceed from New York to Havana for the purpose of taking Governor Magoon to Knights Key, Fla. On the run down the coast the vessel broke down and was compelled to put into Charleston for repairs, which required so much time that she was unable to fulfill her mission to Havana. It appears that the vessel was proceeding under heavy steam pressure, with the result that her boilers became salted and the condensing tubes leaked badly.

It is of more than ordinary interest to note that Comdr. Robert B. Higgins, now attached to the New York Navy Yard, has decided to apply for a transfer from the line to the Bureau of Construction and Repair.

Rear Admiral Goodrich, U.S.N., commandant of the navy yard, New York, has notified the officers attached to the yard that they must enrol themselves in a horse-back riding class, which is to report for practice once or twice a week at the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club. The officers have all been enrolled as members of the club, and Harry Taylor, its riding master, has volunteered to give all necessary instructions.

The *Celtic* has been ordered to return from Gibraltar so as to reach Newport News March 6, and the *Culgoa* will return there Feb. 19. Both vessels will probably be at once loaded with reserve supplies now stored at Newport News and be in readiness to accompany a division of the fleet to sea or to the West Indies for target practice as soon as repairs have been made at the various navy yards.

It has been found, after careful examination by the Navy Department, that certain brands of metal polish used on war vessels contain explosives. Hereafter all brands of metal polish used on shipboard will be tested, and those containing explosive gases will not be retained on board.

A new invention, the Williamson submarine tube-caisson, is intended to supersede drydocks and enable the crew to clean in a fairly thorough manner the foul bottom of a ship in seas where drydocks are not available. It is expected to permit replacing a lost propeller while at sea, or repairing moderate injuries below the water line. The caisson, which is in operation at Norfolk, has been inspected by several officers of the Navy, and their reports are said to be so favorable that the Williamson company is preparing a set of blue-prints for caissons of various sizes equipped in a variety of ways with glass bull's-eyes, stuffing-boxes through which tools can be manipulated, flexible rubber arms, electric lights and other appliances to aid in under-water work. A practical demonstration of the working of the caisson will be given in Hampton Roads on the return of the fleet. The caisson is a flexible steel-ribbed tube which, when extended, makes a well in the water. At the bottom is a work-chamber fitted with bull's-eyes and rubber arms. To overcome the greatly increasing pressure of water at increasing depth, Capt. C. Williamson, the inventor, designed a collapsible tube of iron plates working on hinges outward, after the manner of an accordion. A section fully extended is ten feet in height. But over the side of the vessel it displaces just as much water as it weighs and remains extended. To the top is clamped another section, the joint being water-tight. As the lower section is slowly forced into deeper and denser water by the weight of the added section it slowly and slightly collapses until its displacement again equals its weight. The addition of other sections has a corresponding effect until the bottom section, at a great depth, is collapsed into a space of less than six feet and is capable of resisting great pressure. It is believed that work can be carried on at a depth of 150 feet. The caisson is enclosed in a canvas rubber-coated jacket impervious to water. For the Navy it is proposed to fit the caissons with solid inserts between each section, each insert to be equipped with bull's-eyes and rubber arms. By lowering the caisson over the side of a vessel and drawing it close to the hull it will be possible for two or three men to work simultaneously in cleaning the hull or making repairs, the rubber arms enabling them to manipulate tools dropped on the outside from above and operated by compressed air. Work has already been done in Norfolk harbor on the wreck of the *Rogers* in 25 feet of water and the caisson will probably be engaged in repairing the sea-wall at the Norfolk Navy Yard. Should the government undertake to raise the *Maine* a proposition will be submitted for furnishing specially designed Williamson caissons for this work.

Delaware will be well represented at the launching of the battleship *Delaware*, at Newport News, Va., Saturday, Feb. 6, by Governor Simeon S. Pennewill and his staff. Preston Lea, formerly Governor; Senators Richardson and Du Pont, Representative Burton and Representative-elect Heald, all of the state officials and committees representing the Senate and House of the General Assembly will be in attendance, in addition to Miss Anne Pennewill Cabell, of Bridgeville, who will christen the war vessels, and her aids, Misses Ellen Coleman Du Pont, of Wilmington, and Frances Hazel, of Dover. The sponsor, who was named by Governor Lea shortly before the expiration of his term, is a niece of the present governor.

The gunboat *Dixie* has been placed in commission at the Philadelphia Navy Yard to go into the West Indian service. Her first duty will be to assist in bringing the bluejackets from the Atlantic Fleet to Washington for the inaugural parade. Comdr. Harry George is in command.

A new manual of regulations, designed to provide for the professional examination of surgeons in the Navy, preliminary to their promotion as medical inspectors, has been issued by the Navy Department.

SECRETARY NEWBERRY ON NAVY CONDITIONS.

The Literary Digest has sent out extracts from Secretary of the Navy Newberry's reply to an article in the current McClure's Magazine by Mr. G. K. Turner. The conclusions in the article as to the saving in expenditure which might be made in the Navy Department are fallacies, Mr. Newberry says, because based on premises which are imaginary and impossible. The cost of the Navy is given as \$122,000,000 for the past year. In reality, says the Secretary, it cost \$117,000,000, an error of five million dollars. The cost of maintenance of twenty "Dreadnoughts" would be at least twenty, and not fifteen, million dollars a year. Theories deduced from these and like erroneous figures have little value. The Navy Department has a real and not an imaginary set of conditions to work with. The number of its vessels has been determined on from time to time as seemed wisest to the Department and to Congress. It has a certain number of stations chosen with an eye to their military and strategic value as well as to their economical possibilities. "To this determining on a proper establishment through years of discussion and development," says Secretary Newberry, "Mr. Turner opposes an individual view, based on brief study of naval conditions."

The question is not what might be done if a magician's wand could summon a complete organization, but what may best be done with that which has actually been developed. Ships have developed in size beyond the wildest forecasts of even a few years ago. The *Indiana*, 348 feet long and 10,000 tons displacement, was a big ship in 1890, when she was authorized. Battleships now being talked of are 535 feet long and of 26,000 tons displacement. Docks that were thought ample for all time have become inadequate. Yet there are still docks and approaches able to take our heaviest vessels. With the size of ships has increased their complexity. Methods suitable to past years have proved unsuitable for modern conditions.

In former times the departments of a navy yard were differentiated more than at present, and because the yard was primarily a military and not a manufacturing plant, separate establishments grew up at each yard. Modern conditions, Mr. Newberry believes, have made consolidation of work imperative, and for many years there has been a gradual consolidation to meet changing conditions. A very radical consolidation determined on some months ago has already been effected. It merges all the manufacturing functions of a yard into one organization along similar lines to that common among commercial industrial plants. The consolidation of various bureaus in the Department will follow as a natural corollary to these changes, Mr. Newberry says.

Millions could have been saved if the development in battleship building could have been foretold; but equally in foreign countries and at home it has been necessary to keep pace with the times and pay the penalty exacted by new inventions that have rendered obsolescent the work of the year before.

"The United States," says Mr. Newberry in conclusion, "has always been abreast of the best current practice in naval development with the material provided it, as its record afloat in peace and war abundantly testifies, as well as a comparison of the efficiency of its fleet at the present time with those of other powers. Ship for ship it stands second to none. If this result has been achieved by the naval establishment as a whole (for the fighting ship is the final expression of its concerted effort), is it not logical to assume that, aside from the relatively small defects in administration which crop up and have to be eradicated with changing times in all great concerns alike, the Navy is provided for by Congress and administered by its subordinate officials with conscientious regard for the public interest?"

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I was very much pleased to read in this week's issue of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* your correspondent's hearty approval of the "Star Spangled Banner." I perfectly agree with her that it is our only proper national anthem. Beautiful as Dr. Smith's words to "America," the tune is essentially England's—consecrated by many a hard-earned victory. It has to me never seemed fair for us to use it, and there are times when it appears absolutely disconcerting. I mean when English people are our guests, or we theirs.

But, then, it is humiliating to confess that very few of us know the entire song, and still fewer can sing it. I remember on one occasion experiencing a feeling of positive chagrin, when, at the centennial of the University of New Brunswick, after "God save the Queen" had been given with British vigor, we American guests, in response to a hospitable call, attempted "The Star Spangled Banner." We made sad work of it, and ever since I have thought it should be taught in the schools. I dare say it now is.

Residing all my early life at West Point, the air has always been lovingly familiar to me, and many a time as a child have I felt the old flag unfold me as it fell at "gun fire." But I had never known how potent was the old song until, in 1896, when I was a member of the Board of Visitors at West Point. Then, for the first time, I heard it played at "retreat," while the whole splendid gray battalion of cadets stood at parade rest, and the beautiful colors floated down through the green elms over Trophy Point. To see all spectators, officers and soldiers first, and then tentatively the body of attendant civilians uncover, gave me suddenly the "queer feeling" of which your correspondent writes. I remember we were all alike affected, and one member, an old Confederate, grasped my hand and whispered, "I am proud to join you fellows in saluting that old flag!" So pleased was our companion, George B. McClellan, now Mayor of New York, that he wrote a commendatory letter to one of the city dailies. The custom had then only recently been introduced by Secretary Lamont.

Since then I have many times witnessed the ceremony and always with the same thrill, much like that one feels when he sees the old flag in a foreign port. I happened to be in St. John, N.B., on the day that news came of the sinking of the *Alabama* by the *Kearsarge*, and I can never forget my joy at seeing our starry flag run up by an American gunboat in the harbor. But to actually experience what the salute to the colors really means to those who are accustomed to it one must have visited a military post like West Point. At the close of the summer evening concerts on the plain, or in camp, it is a sensation one never forgets, as the drums beat off the preliminaries to tattoo, and the band breaks into the "Star Spangled Banner," to note every one rise with the grand old hymn. Even the stage drivers remove their hats, though in semi-darkness.

So deeply have these occasions impressed me that in

theaters and elsewhere, when the audience remained seated during the national anthem, I have with difficulty refrained from calling out, "Stand, stand, every one of you!" People need but an example—as I know by trying it. If several persons rise the whole audience soon "catches on" and responds.

The feeling for Old Glory is growing, and as it increases with our national pride surely no song is so appropriate as the one written by Key in the stress of combat—the glorious "Star Spangled Banner."

WILLIAM WHITMAN BAILEY.

Brown University, Feb. 2, 1909.

As showing the versatility of the naval mind, we receive from Messrs. Wilkinson, Fisher and Witherspoon a copy of two patents, Nos. 210, 855 and 910, 856, recently granted to Lieut. F. L. Pinney, U.S.N., for a razor strop. The object of the first invention is to provide a strop that will be capable of easy folding and packing away into a small space; which shall be easy to hang onto any sized nail or hook; and which shall be capable of being hooked onto any kind of a surface or ledge that may be available, when no hook or nail is present. It consists in the novel combination of parts and details of construction. The body of the strop may be of leather, canvas or any other suitable construction. The second invention relates to razor strop hangers, and has for its object the production of a hanger which may be readily applied to existing strops, and which will take over a nail, peg, or other projection, as well as bite into a shelf, ledge or other flat surface. A further object is to so shape the hanger as will enable one to fold the strop for packing away and to inclose the folds in the hook portion of hanger. Together the two hangers are calculated to hitch a razor strop to anything short of the smoothest side of an iceberg.

From the Havana Telegraph, of Jan. 23, we take that paper's laudation of "Those U.S. Marines": "After nearly two and a half years of service with the Army of Cuban Pacification the last of the marines will leave Cuba to-day. As always when foreign trouble threatens the marines were the first to be despatched to the scene, and it was they who restored the American flag to the mast at Camp Columbia, where it had waved so proudly and protectively during the first intervention. The conduct of the marines while in Cuba has been so admirable that General Barry has praised them in 'orders' so frequently that laudation has become a habit with him, and all the praise has been richly deserved, for a better behaved lot of fighting men than the marines who have assisted in the pacification of Cuba could not be gathered together from the four quarters of the earth. They, both men and officers, will be sadly missed by the Americans who have become accustomed to the pleasure of seeing them on the parade ground, and on the street and have met them in pleasant social intercourse."

A telegram received by the Secretary of the Navy Jan. 29 from Havana, Cuba, read: "The undersigned veterans of the war for the independence of Cuba having had the honor of visiting the new *Maine* on the 26th of January, 1909, desiring in the name of their association to express to the Navy Department their admiration for, and their gratitude to, the American Navy, they avail themselves of the opportunity of assuring the Department that they will ever measure (?) for the appreciation of the noble Americans who went down with the old *Maine* in the harbor of Havana Feb. 15, 1898. Signed: Gen. Glacia Nelez, General Bravel, Colonel Hortelli, Colonel Goerich, Colonel Wandiega, Colonel Hiedia, Colonel Atbay."

THE FLEET'S FIGHTING EFFICIENCY.

Though the conditions of the battle practice of this year were more difficult than heretofore, the scores of the Battleship Fleet in Manila Bay show that the Fleet's increase in battle efficiency is the greatest that has yet been made during any one year, the improvement with heavy guns being over 100 per cent. greater than that of last year. The average percentage of hits made by these guns was over 50 per cent. of the shots fired and some ships made from 75 to 80 per cent.; and the increase in rapidity of hitting was considerably over 100 per cent.

The ranges at which the battleships fired were from 6,000 to 9,000 yards, according to the power of their guns. These ranges were unmarked, and the ships steamed on a course and at a speed of which they were not informed until they opened a sealed envelope just before going on the range.

The battleship *Vermont* has won the gunnery pennant of the Atlantic Battleship Fleet for the year 1908, and the Secretary of the Navy wired congratulations on Feb. 2. The standing of the vessels is announced in the following cablegram to Rear Admiral Sperry, commander-in-chief: "Comparative battle efficiency class, battleship class, combined day and night practice, results as follows: *Vermont*, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Colorado, New Jersey, Kentucky, Illinois, Maryland, Tennessee, Virginia, Missouri, Kearsarge, Louisiana, Rhode Island, West Virginia, Georgia, Connecticut, Kansas, California, Ohio and Washington. Order the *Vermont* to break out the gunnery pennant with appropriate ceremonies, with congratulations of the department to officers and crew."

Rear Admiral Pillsbury, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, has sent the following letter announcing the standing of the various vessels to the commanders-in-chief of the fleet, squadron and division commanders and commanding officers:

NAVY TARGET PRACTICE.

Navy Department, Feb. 4, 1909.

Sir: The following information relative to the comparative battle efficiency of the vessels of the battleship, cruiser and gunboat classes, as indicated by the scores attained at the autumn target practice, 1908, is furnished you in advance of the printed report.

The calculation of the comparative battle efficiency of the vessels of the torpedo-boat class cannot be completed at this time, as all of the scores have not yet been received.

STANDING OF FLEETS.

1. U.S. Atlantic Fleet, Rear Admiral C. S. Sperry, 29.596.
2. U.S. Pacific Fleet, Rear Admiral W. T. Swinburne, 25.236.
3. Unassigned vessels, 10.626.

STANDING OF SQUADRONS.

1. First Squadron, Atlantic Fleet, Rear Admiral C. S. Sperry, Connecticut, Kansas, Minnesota, Vermont, Georgia, New Jersey, Rhode Island, comparative battle efficiency, 32.047.
2. First Squadron, Pacific Fleet, Rear Admiral W. T. Swinburne, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Colorado, Maryland, Tennessee, California, Washington, comparative battle efficiency, 27.667.
3. Second Squadron, Atlantic Fleet, Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Louisiana, Missouri, Ohio, Virginia, Illinois, Kentucky, Kearsarge, comparative battle efficiency, 26.998.
4. Third Squadron, Pacific Fleet, Rear Admiral G. B. Harber,

Cleveland, Denver, Galveston, Chattanooga, Concord, Rainbow, Callao, Helena, Villalobos, Wilmington, comparative battle efficiency, 19.047.

STANDING OF DIVISIONS.

1. First Division, Atlantic Fleet, Rear Admiral C. S. Sperry, Connecticut, Kansas, Minnesota, Vermont, comparative battle efficiency, 36.186.
2. First Division, Pacific Fleet, Rear Admiral W. T. Swinburne, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Colorado, Maryland, comparative battle efficiency, 34.860.
3. Fourth Division, Atlantic Fleet, Rear Admiral W. P. Potter, Illinois, Kentucky, Kearsarge, comparative battle efficiency, 31.865.
4. Second Division, Atlantic Fleet, Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, Georgia, New Jersey, Rhode Island, comparative battle efficiency, 28.595.
5. Third Division, Atlantic Fleet, Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Louisiana, Missouri, Ohio, Virginia, comparative battle efficiency, 23.349.
6. Second Division, Third Squadron, Pacific Fleet, Concord, Rainbow, Helena, Callao, Villalobos, Wilmington, comparative battle efficiency, 21.997.
7. First Division, Third Squadron, Pacific Fleet, Rear Admiral G. B. Harber, Cleveland, Denver, Galveston, Chattanooga, comparative battle efficiency, 18.884.

STANDING OF THE VESSELS SINGLY.

Comparative efficiency of vessels; comparative efficiency at day battle practice, combined with comparative efficiency at night battle practice, in accordance with instructions for battle practice, 1908—vessels which compete for battleship trophy:

1. Vermont, pennant winner	58.271
2. Minnesota	48.353
3. Pennsylvania	48.018
4. Colorado	38.917
5. New Jersey	37.841
6. Kentucky	34.945
7. Illinois	34.635
8. Maryland	30.330
9. Tennessee	30.264
10. Virginia	26.662
11. Missouri	26.143
12. Kearsarge	26.014
13. Louisiana	24.936
14. Rhode Island	22.313
15. West Virginia	22.176
16. Georgia	19.630
17. Connecticut	19.156
18. Kansas	18.764
19. California	16.176
20. Ohio	15.653
21. Washington	7.786

VESSELS COMPETING FOR THE CRUISER TROPHY.

1. Galveston, pennant winner	25.193
2. Yorktown, star ship	22.168
3. Concord	14.641
4. Denver	14.115
5. Chattanooga	10.451
6. Cleveland	5.775
7. Albany	4.398

VESSELS COMPETING FOR THE GUNBOAT TROPHY.

1. Wilmington, pennant winner	37.609
2. Yankton, star ship	33.635
3. Rainbow, star ship	32.887
4. Helena	27.381
5. Villalobos	21.352
6. Callao	5.467
7. Prairie	00.0000

Very respectfully,

J. E. PILLSBURY, Chief of Bureau.

Commanders-in-Chief, Squadron and Division Commanders and Commanding Officers.

THE NAVY.

LATE CHANGES IN NAVY VESSELS.

The following are changes in the movements of vessels of the Navy, later than those given of the same vessels, in the complete table which appears in this issue:

Apache and Morris, arrived Feb. 1 at the navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Birmingham, sailed Feb. 2 from Mobile, Ala., for Key West, Fla.

Prairie, arrived Feb. 2 at Philadelphia, Pa.

Hannibal, arrived Feb. 3 at Norfolk, Va.

Perry, Preble, Truxton and Stewart, sailed Feb. 3 from Santa Barbara, Cal., for the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Helena, arrived Feb. 4 at Amoy, China.

Celtic, arrived Feb. 2 at Naples, Italy.

Tacoma, arrived Feb. 2 on the target grounds, off Cape Cruz, Cuba.

Dubuque, sailed Feb. 3 from Kingston, Jamaica, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Culgoa, sailed Feb. 3 from Gibraltar for Newport News, Va., via Funchal, Madeira.

Yankton, arrived Feb. 3 at Funchal, Madeira.

Lebanon, arrived Feb. 3 at Bradford, R.I.

Albany, Davis, Goldsborough, Farragut and Lawrence, sailed Feb. 3 from San Diego, Cal., for Mare Island, Cal.

Scorpion, sailed from Constantinople for Naples Feb. 4.

Buffalo, arrived San Francisco Feb. 4.

Yankton, sailed from Funchal for Bermuda Feb. 4.

Perry, Preble, Truxton, Paul Jones and Stewart, arrived at Mare Island Feb. 4.

Dubuque and Marietta arrived at Guantanamo Feb. 4.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Feb. 2, 1909.

Promotions in the Navy.

Capt. Edward B. Barry to be a rear admiral from Feb. 1, 1909, vice Barnette, retired.

Comdr. Charles A. Gove to be a captain from Feb. 1, 1909, vice Barry, promoted.

Lieut. Frank E. Ridgely to be a lieutenant commander from Jan. 7, 1909, vice Gilmer, promoted.

Med. Insp. Edward H. Green to be a medical director from Jan. 5, 1909, vice Dixon, retired.

Btms. Michael J. J. Farley to be chief boatswain to rank with but after ensign, from April 11, 1908, upon the completion of six years' service in present grade.

Major Theodore P. Kane to be a lieutenant colonel U.S.M.C. from Jan. 16, 1909, vice Doyen, promoted.

Capt. George C. Reid to be a major, U.S.M.C., from Jan. 16, 1909, vice Kane, promoted.

Second Lieut. Holland M. Smith to be a first lieutenant, U.S.M.C., from May 13, 1908, vice Pickering, promoted.

Appointment in the Navy.

Arthur J. White, of Ohio, to be a second lieutenant, U.S.M.C., from Feb. 2, 1909, to fill a vacancy.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Feb. 1, 1909.

Promotions in the Navy.

Lieut. Comdr. William W. Gilmer to be a commander.

Lieut. Ivan C. Wettengel to be a lieutenant commander.

Passed Asst. Surg. Charles St. J. Butler to be a surgeon.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Feb. 2, 1909.

Appointment in the Marine Corps.

Arthur J. White to be second lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

G.O. 2, JAN. 12, 1909, NAVY DEPT.

Publishes a regulation, designed to provide for the professional examination of surgeons preliminary to their promotion to the grade of medical inspector.

G.O. 4, JAN. 2, 1909, NAVY DEPT.

Announces the assignment to navy yards of vessels of the Navy for periodic docking, an advance copy of which was published in our issue of Jan. 16, page 562.

G.O. 5, JAN. 2, 1909, NAVY DEPT.

Gives instructions as to removal of gasoline from the tanks of a submarine, as when the boat is to go in drydock and the tanks emptied for cleaning or repairing, etc.

G.O. 8, JAN. 20, 1909, NAVY DEPT.

Commanding officers of vessels and of naval stations equipped with wireless apparatus shall report to the Navy Department (Bureau of Navigation), on the last day of each month, as to the efficiency of the wireless apparatus and of the personnel assigned to wireless duty. The names and ratings of the wireless operators shall be given and their efficiency in rating marked on a scale of 5. The distances to which messages were sent, and from which messages were received shall be given, together with any remarks that will assist the Department in arriving at a full knowledge as to the efficiency of the wireless apparatus.

H. L. SATTERLEE, Acting Secretary.

NAVY DEATHS.

Earl Edison Athey, fireman 2d class, died Jan. 18, 1909, while attached to the U.S.S. Dorothea.

Jeremiah Davis, chief boatswain's mate, died Jan. 19, 1909, while a patient in the naval hospital, Las Animas, Colo.

Francis Eichelberger, private, U.S.M.C., died Jan. 19, 1909, at the marine barracks, Washington, D.C.

Louis G. Miller, 1st lieutenant, U.S.M.C., died Dec. 13, 1908, while a patient in the naval hospital, Canacao, P.I.

Daniel McLaughlin, coal passer, died Dec. 13, 1908, while a patient in the naval hospital, Canacao, P.I.

Jesse Schottland, ordinary seaman, died Dec. 29, 1908, while attached to the U.S.S. Illinois.

Michael Joseph Shaw, private, U.S.M.C., died Jan. 19, 1909, while attached to the U.S.S. Hancock.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JAN. 29.—Capt. W. I. Chambers commissioned a captain in the Navy from Dec. 23, 1908.

Lieut. Comdr. T. A. Kearney commissioned a lieutenant commander in the Navy from Dec. 17, 1908.

Lieut. Comdr. A. W. Marshall commissioned a lieutenant commander in the Navy from Dec. 15, 1908.

Lieut. Comdr. A. MacArthur, jr., commissioned a lieutenant commander in the Navy from Dec. 23, 1908.

Lieut. F. W. Sterling to duty Dixie.

Ensign G. V. Stewart to duty Dixie.

Chief Gun. W. W. Gilmer detached duty works of E. W. Bliss Company, Brooklyn, N.Y., etc.; to temporary duty charge naval powder depot, Lake Denmark, Dover, N.J.

Chief Gun. J. C. McDermott detached duty in charge of naval powder depot, Lake Denmark, Dover, N.J., etc.; to temporary duty Whitehead Torpedo Works, Limited, Weymouth, England, sailing from New York, N.Y., on or about Feb. 10, 1909.

Col. C. A. Doyen, U.S.M.C., commissioned a colonel in the U.S. Marine Corps from Jan. 16, 1909.

First Lieut. H. C. Judson, U.S.M.C., commissioned a first lieutenant in the U.S. Marine Corps from Oct. 24, 1908.

Note.—Asst. Surg. C. G. Alderman died at Lawn, Pa., Jan. 29, 1909.

JAN. 30.—NO ORDERS.

JAN. 31.—SUNDAY.

FEB. 1.—Comdr. W. McLean to duty navy yard, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Comdr. W. J. Terhune detached duty Maine; to duty navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Lieut. Comdr. G. G. Mitchell to duty in charge of the Navy Recruiting Station, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 15, 1909. Travel authorized.

Lieut. Comdr. E. T. Witherspoon detached in charge of the Navy Recruiting Station, Chicago, Ill., etc.; to Maine as executive officer, Feb. 22, 1909.

Ensign B. Barnett detached duty navy yard, Washington, D.C., etc.; to temporary duty Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., for compass instruction.

Surg. S. S. Nash detached duty U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc.; to home and wait orders.

Carp. F. Weber appointed a carpenter in the U.S. Navy from Jan. 30, 1909. Naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Carp. W. L. Wall appointed a carpenter in the U.S. Navy from Jan. 30, 1909. Panther.

Carp. F. Mackle appointed a carpenter in the U.S. Navy from Jan. 30, 1909. Station Cavite, P.I.

Carp. T. L. Hannah appointed a carpenter in the U.S. Navy from Jan. 30, 1909. Denver.

Carp. R. A. White appointed a carpenter in the U.S. Navy from Jan. 30, 1909. Pennsylvania.

Carp. H. F. McCarthy, H. R. Taylor, W. Gummy, R. A. Clarke, and F. M. Smith appointed carpenters in the Navy from Jan. 30, 1909.

Capt. R. B. Putnam, U.S.M.C., appointed an assistant paymaster in the U.S.M.C., with rank of captain, from Jan. 31, 1909.

FEB. 2.—Chaplain E. J. Brennan detached duty naval training station, Newport, R.I., etc.; to Tennessee, sailing from New York, N.Y., on or about Feb. 13, 1909.

War. Mach. C. M. Baldwin detached duty Lancaster, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., etc.; to Idaho.

Cable from the Senior Officer Present, Naval Station, Cavite, P.I., Feb. 3, 1909.

Lieut. Comdr. C. T. Jewell detached duty Denver; to command Arayat.

Ensign A. W. Sears detached duty Denver; to command Paragua.

FEB. 3.—Capt. C. F. Pond commissioned a captain in the Navy from Dec. 15, 1908.

Comdr. E. V. Earle commissioned a commander in the Navy from Dec. 15, 1908.

Lieut. Comdr. H. H. Caldwell when discharged treatment U.S. Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., to Milwaukee as navigator and ordnance officer.

Ensign J. H. Hoover detached duty Montgomery; to Chester.

Chaplain C. H. Dickens to duty Southern, navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

War. Mach. G. W. Fairfield detached duty Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to Idaho.

Col. G. C. Richards, U.S.M.C., appointed a paymaster in the U.S. Marine Corps, with the rank of colonel from Jan. 31, 1909.

Maj. H. C. Reisinger, U.S.M.C., appointed an assistant paymaster in the U.S. Marine Corps, with the rank of major, from Jan. 31, 1909.

FEB. 4.—Midshipman W. R. Smith, jr., from Olympia; to North Carolina, Feb. 23.

Midshipman W. Herzberg, Olympia to Mississippi Feb. 23.

Midshipman F. H. Babcock and F. W. Rockwell, Olympia to New Hampshire Feb. 23.

Midshipman J. W. Rankin, Olympia to Idaho Feb. 23.

Midshipman J. E. Isaman, jr., Olympia to Montana Feb. 23.

Chief Btms. G. B. Morehead when discharged treatment, Medical School Hospital, Washington; to home.

Asst. Paymr. W. R. Van Buren, Idaho to temporary duty naval station, Guantanamo; thence to the Dubuque.

Asst. Paymr. K. C. McIntosh from Dubuque; to home, settle accounts and await orders.

Carp. W. L. Wall, Panther to Lancaster.

Carp. J. Feaster from duty Bath Iron Works; to navy yard, Philadelphia.

Carp. F. Mackle and F. Weber to naval station, Cavite.

Carp. R. A. Clarke to Independence.

Carp. H. R. Taylor to Lancaster.

Carp. H. F. McCarthy to Wabash.

Carp. W. Gummy to Hancock.

Carp. F. M. Smith to Wabash.

Carp. T. L. Hannah to Denver.

Carp. R. A. White detached Pennsylvania; to Independence.

E. V. S. Dorendore appointed a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps from Jan. 20.

R. S. Geiger, F. L. Martin, R. E. Messersmith, R. H. Tebbe, E. C. Williams, G. W. Vanhoushe and P. Willmer appointed second lieutenants in the Marine Corps from Jan. 20.

A. J. White appointed a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps from Feb. 2.

Cable from Rear Admiral Harber, Third Squadron, Pacific Fleet, Manila, Feb. 4.

Lieut. Comdr. C. T. Jewell, Denver; to command Arayat.

Midshipman W. K. Kilpatrick, Charleston to Arayat.

Lieut. W. R. Sayles, jr., Charleston to Denver.

P.A. Surg. P. T. Dessea to Denver.

Lieut. E. H. Campbell detached naval station, Cavite; to Charleston.

Ensign A. W. Sears, Denver; to command Paragua.

Midshipman A. M. Steckel, Charleston to Paragua.

Ensign J. M. Smeallie, Decatur; to command Barry.

Midshipman A. C. Read, Decatur; to Barry Jan. 30.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JAN. 28.—Major L. J. Magill, A.A. and I., to Philadelphia, Pa., to make a special investigation.

Major H. L. Roosevelt, A.Q.M., to navy yard, Puget Sound, Washington, for temporary inspection duty.

First Lieut. B. Puryear, jr., granted leave for two weeks after arrival at Port Royal, S.C.

Major T. P. Kane, Capt. G. C. Reid and 2d Lieut. H. M. Smith, qualified for promotion.

JAN. 30.—Capt. W. C. Harlee appointed aide-de-camp to the major general, commandant, U.S. Marine Corps, vice 1st Lieut. R. B. Putnam, relieved.

First Lieut. R. B. Putnam detached duty in office of major general, commandant, to duty in office of paymaster, U.S.M.C. Capt. H. L. Matthews, A.Q.M., proceed Guantanamo, Cuba, for special inspection before returning to United States.

FEB. 1.—Capt. J. A. Hughes granted leave for one month from date of acceptance with permission to apply for an extension of one month.

Second Lieuts. E. A. Perkins, C. C. Riner, A. A. Cunningham, C. J. Miller, T. E. Thresher, jr., W. J. Platten, J. C. Fegan, R. T. Zane, C. L. Gawn, A. D. Rorer, E. M. Reno, A. E. Simon, D. F. Smith, H. W. Weitzel, A. B. Miller, G. H. Osterhout, D. F. Duncan, O. Becker, jr., E. H. Brainard, F. R. Hoyt, S. N. Raynor, S. P. Budd, F. S. N. Erskine, A. S. Hegley, S. M. Harrington, L. W. Hoyt, ordered to report in person to the major general, commandant, on Feb. 6, 1909.

FEB. 2.—Second Lieuts. C. G. Sinclair, H. L. Parsons, B. L. Smith, A. McC. Robbins, J. C. Smith, R. W. Voeth, W. Thing, ordered to report in person to the major general, commandant, on Feb. 6, 1909.

Second Lieuts. F. T. Evans, C. E. Nutting, W. G. Emory, J. T. Reid, R. E. Davis, D. B. Combes, T. S. Clarke, C. W. Alger, E. A. Blair, J. Q. Adams, L. A. Clapp ordered to report in person to the major general, commandant, on Feb. 6, 1909.

Capt. J. G. Muir, retired, appointed judge advocate, temporarily, of a general court-martial, navy yard, Washington, D.C., to convene Feb. 10, 1909. Repeated travel between Philadelphia, Pa., and Washington, D.C., authorized.

Major A. W. Catlin granted extension of leave for one month.

First Lieut. R. B. Creevy orders of Jan. 18, 1909, modified: proceed Philadelphia, Pa., thence, via U.S.S. Prairie, to Port Royal, S.C.

FEB. 3.—Second Lieut. S. P. Budd authorized to delay one week in reporting in obedience to orders of Feb. 1, 1909.

Capt. W. H. Pritchett detached marine barracks, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., to recruiting duty, District of Michigan, relieving 1st Lieut. J. W. W. McClaskey, retired.

First Lieut. J. W. McClaskey, retired, upon relief by Capt. W. H. Pritchett, proceed to his home and resume status as a retired officer.

Major T. H. Low, retired, granted permission to leave the continental limits of the United States.

First Lieut. W. C. Powers, jr., appointed judge advocate of the general court-martial, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., vice Capt. W. H. Pritchett, relieved.

Capt. H. W. Carpenter granted leave from Feb. 9 to March 9, 1909.

REVENUE CUTTER ORDERS.

JAN. 28.—Second Lieut. W. T. Stromberg granted thirty days' leave.

JAN. 30.—Second Lieut. A. H. Scally to the Tahama.

FEB. 1.—Second Lieut. M. S. Hay to the Arcata, temporary duty.

FEB. 3.—Cadet J. A. Bristow resignation accepted.

Capt. J. E. Reinburg proceed to Washington on official business.

FEB. 4.—Second Lieut. R. R. Waesche, Mohawk to Tahama.

Second Lieut. J. F. McGourty from Tahama to Mohawk.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. J. W. Glover to Gresham.

First Lieut. W. E. Hall granted ten days' sick leave Feb. 4, 1909.

Capt. Alexander Perry Rodgers Hanks was nominated on Feb. 2 to be a senior captain in the Revenue Cutter Service from Jan. 28, 1909, in place of Senior Capt. Horatio Davis Smith, retired.

In response to a wireless message that the Scotland lightship off Sandy Hook N.J., had been run into and damaged during a fog on Jan. 29, the Revenue Cutter Mohawk, at Tompkinsville, S.I., at once went to the assistance of the damaged vessel.

The following nominations for promotion in the Revenue Cutter Service were confirmed by the Senate Jan. 29:

First Lieut. of Engrs. Willis Pedrick to be senior engineer.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. William Crockett Myers to be first lieutenant of engineers.

Third Lieut. of Engrs. George Wilson Cairnes to be second lieutenant of engineers.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. C. E. Johnston. Woods Hole, Mass.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. S. B. Winram. San Juan, P.R.

ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. C. G. Carmine. Portland, Me.

APACHE—Capt. J. M. Moore. Baltimore, Md.

ARCATA—1st Lieut. W. E. W. Hall. Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. E. P. Berthoff. San Francisco, Cal.

BEAUMET—Senior Capt. O. C. Hamlet. At New York.

CHASE—At Arundel Cove, Md., out of commission.

COLFAX—Station ship. Arundel Cove, Md.

DAVEY—Capt. of Engrs. F. E. Owen. New Orleans, La.

FORWARD—Capt. F. G. Dodge. At Key West, Fla.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. J. G. Berry. San Francisco.

GRESHAM—Capt. K. W. Perry. Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—Lieut. of Engrs. Willis Pedrick. Baltimore, Md.

HARTLEY—1st Lieut. J. G. Berry. San Francisco.

HUDSON—Senior Capt. O. C. Hamlet. At New York.

ITACA—Practice cutter. Capt. J. E. Reinburg. Arundel Cove, Md.

McCULLOCH—Capt. G. M. Daniels. San Francisco, Cal.

MACKINAC—Lieut. of Engrs. N. E. Cutchin. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. C. S. Cochran. New York.

MANNING—Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs. At Seah Bay, Wash.

MOHAWK—Capt. S. M. Landrey. Tompkinsville, N.Y.

MORRILL—Capt. B. L. Reed. Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. Norfolk, Va.

PAMLICO—Capt. R. O. Crisp. Newbern, N.C.

PERRY—Capt. F. J. Haake. Juneau, Alaska.

RUSH—1st Lieut. A. H. Buhner. Seattle, Wash.

SEMINOLE—Capt. H. M. Broadbent. Wilmington, N.C.

SENECA—Capt. W. E. Reynolds. Tompkinsville, N.Y.

TAHOMA—Capt. J. H. Quinan. Camden, N.J.

SNOHOMISH—Capt. F. A. Levis. En route to Pacific coast.

THETIS—Capt. A. J. Henderson. Port Townsend, Wash.

TUSCARORA—Capt. F. H. Ueberoth. Milwaukee, Wis.

WINNIMMET—Lieut. of Engrs. H. L. Boyd. Boston, Mass.

WINONA—1st Lieut. J. G. Ballinger. At Mobile, Ala.

WISSAHICKON—Lieut. of Engrs. A. J. Howison. Philadelphia, Pa.

WINDOM—Capt. D. F. A. de Otte. At Galveston, Texas.

WOODBURY—Capt. F. S. Van Boskerck. Rockland, Me.

YAMACRAW—Capt. F. M. Dunwoody. Camden, N.J.

EFFICIENCY OF CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

A report of the Chief of Engineers, submitted to Congress by the Secretary of War, shows that nearly 200 civilian engineers were employed to assist the Army Engineer Corps in the river and harbor work during the period from July 1, 1907, and June 30, 1908, the majority of them for twelve months in the year. In this connection we call attention to the following bill, introduced Jan. 29, to increase the efficiency of this valuable corps of the Service:

H.R. 27372. Mr. Young.—That the commissioned officers of the Corps of Engineers of the U.S. Army shall consist of 1 chief of engineers, with the rank of brigadier general, 16 colonels, 24 lieutenant colonels, 48 majors, 60 captains, 56 first lieutenants, 43 second lieutenants, and 1 chaplain: Provided, That the increase provided for in this act shall be extended over a period of five years from July 1, 1909, as nearly as practicable, and that the original vacancies created by this act shall be filled by the promotion in each calendar year of not more than 1 lieutenant colonel to be colonel, 2 majors to be lieutenant colonels, three captains to be majors, 4 first lieutenants to be captains, and 2 second lieutenants to be first lieutenants.

Sec. 2. That vacancies created by this act in the grade of second lieutenant shall be filled, as far as practicable, by the promotion of graduates of the U.S. Military Academy, selected as heretofore: Provided, That vacancies not so filled may be filled by transfer of officers from the Army at large, under such regulations as to the examination and selection as may be recommended by the Chief of Engineers and approved by the Secretary of War, or from civil life, as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 3. That to become eligible for examination and appointment, a civilian candidate for the appointment as second lieutenant must be an unmarried citizen of the U.S. between the ages of 21 and 29, who holds a diploma showing graduation in an engineering course from an approved technical school, and is eligible for examination for appointment under civil service rules as a junior engineer under the Engineer Bureau of the War Department. Selection of eligible civilians for appointment, including term of probation, shall be made as the result of such competitive examination into the mental, moral and physical qualifications, and under such rules and regulations as shall be recommended by the Chief of Engineers and approved by the Secretary of War.

Sec. 4. That whenever it shall be necessary, in order to properly prosecute works of river and harbor improvement, the Chief of Engineers is authorized to detail for duty in charge of river and harbor districts, or as members of boards of engineers, any assistant engineers in the employ of the Engineer Bureau of the War Department.

Sec. 5. That officers of the Corps of Engineers, when on duty under the Chief of Engineers connected solely with the work of river and harbor improvements, may, while so employed, be paid their pay proper from the appropriations for the work or works upon which they are employed.

HOUSE PASSES ARMY BILL.

The Army Appropriation bill, H.R. 26915, whose general features, with items in detail, we published on page 586, Jan. 23, was passed by the House on Feb. 2. The most important action on the bill was the striking out, on a point of order, of the matter amendatory of Sec. 3 of the Act of Feb. 14, 1903, relating to General Staff details, and intended to send practically all the captains (20) and half the majors (6) from the General Staff back to their regiments. The striking out of these paragraphs was, however, not unexpected, for as we suggested in our issue of Jan. 23, page 581, their introduction into the bill was looked upon as an expression of opinion on the part of the committee, rather than of the hope that this new legislation would be allowed in an appropriation bill. The matter ruled out follows:

Sec. 3 of the Act of Feb. 14, 1903, shall be amended to read as follows: "The General Staff Corps shall consist of one Chief of Staff and two general officers, all to be detailed by the President from officers of the Army at large not below the grade of brigadier general; 4 colonels, 6 lieutenant colonels, and 6 majors, to be detailed from the corresponding grades in the Army at large, under such rules for selection as the President may prescribe."

All officers detailed in the General Staff Corps shall be detailed therein for periods of four years, unless sooner relieved. While serving in the General Staff Corps, officers may be temporarily assigned to duty with any branch of the Army. Upon being relieved from duty in the General Staff Corps, officers shall return to the branch of the Army in which they hold permanent commission, and no such officer shall be eligible to any detail until he shall have served two years with the branch of the Army in which commissioned, except in case of emergency or in time of war."

The appropriation of \$1,587, subsistence expense of the West Point cadets attending the inaugural ceremony, was stricken out on a point of order. Likewise the proviso, under the appropriation for barracks and quarters, that \$15,000 of this sum may be used for the construction of a chapel on the military reservation at Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

The appropriation of \$350,000 for construction and maintenance of military and post roads, bridges and trails, Alaska, was stricken out on a point of order as new legislation.

Another item stricken out on a point of order was the appropriation of \$250,000 for the construction on Corregidor Island, P.I., of storehouses for the Quartermaster's Subsistence, Ordnance and Medical Departments of the Army.

The following were stricken out on a point of order:

That all material purchased under the provisions of this act shall be of American manufacture, except in cases when, in the judgment of the Secretary of War, it is to the manifest interest of the United States to make purchases in limited quantities abroad. Such material purchased in limited quantities shall be admitted free of duty, as shall other military material similarly purchased, or furnished without charge.

Automatic and machine guns: For the purchase, manufacture, and test of machine and automatic guns, including their carriages, sights, implements, and equipments, to remain available until June 30, 1911, \$200,000.

Two amendments offered, but which failed of adoption, are these:

No part of any appropriation made herein shall be expended in the purchase of powder except powder for small arms at a price not in excess of 64 cents per pound.

That all war balloons, material, and machinery for balloon experiments provided for herein when imported shall be entered free of duty.

The friends of aerial experimentation were elated on Jan. 30 over the action of the House, while in Committee of the Whole, which increased the Signal Corps appropriation from \$250,000 to \$750,000, to provide for the manufacture or purchase of airships. When the bill came before the House for a final vote on Feb. 2, however, this amendment was defeated and the original appropriation of \$250,000 for Signal Corps work in general stands.

The proviso relating to the college detail of retired officers has been amended to read:

Provided, That the Act approved Nov. 3, 1893, authorizing

the detail of officers of the Army and Navy to educational institutions, be amended so as to provide that retired officers, when so detailed, shall receive the full pay and allowances of their rank except that the limitations on the pay of officers of the Army above the grade of major, as provided in the Acts of March 2, 1905, and June 12, 1906, shall remain in force.

Under "Miscellaneous," the provision for subsistence, mileage and commutation of quarters for National Guard officers attending service and garrison schools, is amended to include heat and light.

The appropriation of pay for the Philippine Scouts is amended by adding:

All the money hereinbefore appropriated except the appropriation for mileage of officers, contract surgeons when authorized by law, for pay of the Army, and miscellaneous, shall be disbursed or accounted for by officers of the pay department of the Army, and for that purpose shall constitute one fund.

Under the appropriation for transportation of the Army and its supplies, a proviso is inserted:

Provided, That hereafter one of the companies at the recruiting depots shall have the organization of infantry bands to which recruits showing an aptitude for music may be attached for examination and instruction before assignment to organizations in the Army.

Under "National Trophy and Medals for Rifle Contests," an appropriation is inserted as follows:

Automatic rifles: For the purchase, manufacture and test of automatic rifles, including their sights and equipment, \$200,000.

The authorization of sales of ordnance stores to civilian employees of the Army is amended to include the American National Red Cross.

The item of \$41,000 for the acquisition of approximately 320 acres of land adjacent to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., as an addition to the target range, was amended by the House to provide "that of the funds herein provided not to exceed \$41,000, or as much thereof as may be necessary, for the purchase of an addition to said target range, shall be immediately available."

The appropriation for Small-Arms Target Practice was reduced from \$1,330,000 to \$1,300,000, after the ruling out on a point of order the provision that:

Ammunition, targets, target material, and other accessories may be issued for small-arms target practice and instruction at the educational institutions and state soldiers' and sailors' orphans' homes, to which issues of small arms are lawfully made, under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe, provided the total value of the stores so issued to the educational institutions does not exceed \$30,000.

DEBATE ON THE ARMY BILL.

In the debate on the Army bill in the House of Representatives, Mr. Holliday said: "I do not know, Mr. Chairman, when the law was passed or the rule adopted by which men were put out of the active service when they attained the age of 64 years. But whenever it was done and however it was done, it seems to me to have been very bad policy indeed. As it stands now, at the time a man reaches the age when he is best fitted to serve the country the government dispenses with his services. The only argument I have ever heard in support of the proposition is that this gives a better opportunity for the promotion of the younger officers, who might otherwise have to wait long for the increase of pay and advancement in rank. Well, Mr. Chairman, if the younger officers do not now have enough pay and rank commensurate with their abilities, I am willing to give both in some other way. I think it is wrong to increase the pay and at the same time impair the efficiency of the Service. It is poor business policy. Whoever heard of a railroad company that discharged its trained and qualified engineers in order to make places for its firemen? When we increase salaries the result is not to get better men, but to make a bigger scramble for the places. That has always been the result. So it is in all these matters. Let us practice economy; let us see that the people get a dollar's worth of benefit for every dollar expended. Let us not waste the money on the Army or the Navy."

"Let me say to you, and I betray no confidence in saying it, that whenever a proposition comes in here to increase the pay of the Army, they say it ought to be increased because the Navy gets more than the Army; and as soon as we bring the Army up to the Navy, the Navy comes in and says the Navy ought to have a little more than the Army; and so we keep it up by this general process, a species of perpetual motion, and the Lord only knows when it will stop."

During the discussion on the question of providing for aeronautics, Mr. Hull said: "We find that in Russia more than \$1,000,000 is appropriated this year for aeronautical experiments. Germany subscribed, in addition to what the government gave, more than \$1,000,000 by citizens of the German Empire. This nation alone of all the nations, if this Congress refuses to make an appropriation for this line of investigation, will refuse to do anything to promote this new line of aerial navigation. You can not, gentlemen, fight an airship with anything except another airship. If it is possible to develop them to the point that they can be made effective, the nation that controls the air will be more formidable than the nation that controls the fortifications on the land; and for that reason, whether anything shall come of it or not in the future, I hold it is the duty of this Congress to make such appropriations for investigation that will keep us abreast of the other nations of the earth in these experiments."

The testimony of General Allen before the House Committee was quoted to this effect:

Mr. Fitzgerald.—What do you propose to do with this money? General Allen.—In the first place, if we are going into this business we must have a plant. We have to have a large balloon house to start with. We have to have a gas plant, and tubes for transporting the gas. The balloon house will cost \$100,000—a good, big house. Then we have to have unlimited and cheap hydrogen gas. We can buy a plant that was used in Germany, which will manufacture the gas at 50 cents a thousand, for \$100,000. If we had that plant here in Washington, Philadelphia or New York, where the citizens could purchase the gas at cost price, the whole aeronautic business of this country would take a big boom. There are thousands of people here who are willing to do things, but they cannot afford to buy a gas plant.

Into the debate was introduced a memorandum showing the assignment of General Staff officers to duty, and the exact work performed by each. It showed a total of 45 officers on the General Staff, including those in the Philippines. The figures for other countries are as follows:

Germany.—Regular general staff, 220; attached, 170. General staff is a separate corps, but the officers return for duty with troops.

France.—Regular general staff, 387. General staff corps consists of breveted officers not on rolls of regular organization. They return for duty with troops.

Austria-Hungary.—Regular general staff, 403; at-

tached, 245. Separate corps, attached to different arms for duty for one or two years.

Italy.—Regular general staff, 141; attached, 141. Separate corps; duty with troops before promotion.

Russia.—Regular general staff, 947. Had no fixed establishment before the recent war. The reorganization of the general staff not yet known.

Japan.—Regular general staff, 70; attached, 53. Has reorganized her general staff, but keeps the details confidential.

Great Britain.—Regular general staff, full strength not known; believed to be at least 50. Forty-two permanent officers and from 10 to 15 attached officers known to be in information section alone.

An amendment reducing the number of the General Staff to 19 officers was ruled out on a point of order. Mr. Parker said: "Pending the decision of that point of order, instead of delaying the House with an explanation of the duties of the General Staff and the reason why I think it is none too large for its work as it now constituted, I would like to have unanimous consent to print in the Record a statement that I have received as to the General Staff and as to the various duties of the various officers." This is the memorandum referred to above.

In the course of the debate on the question of providing for the subsistence of West Point cadets attending the inauguration, Mr. Hull said: "It takes pretty near all they get to keep them and supply their uniforms. I have no doubt that a part of these cadets could pay \$1,000 to come here; but the great body of the cadets are from poor families, and they would not be able to come. The West Point Academy and the Academy at Annapolis are the two greatest democratic institutions on earth, where there is no difference between the washerwoman's son and the millionaire's son. They are not allowed to have money to spend except what the government provides for them."

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 8924, Mr. Beveridge.—To amend an act entitled "An act granting to certain [civilian] employees of the U.S. the right to receive from it compensation for injuries sustained in the course of their employment," approved May 30, 1908.

S. 8925, Mr. Teller.—Authorizes a contract for \$1,750,000 without advertisement, to be made with A. H. Emery, Stamford, Conn., for construction and erection of a large testing machine equal or superior in accuracy, ease of working and durability to the celebrated Watertown Arsenal machine of his invention and manufacture. Among the specifications are these: It shall be able to give and weigh loads of tension up to 11,000,000 pounds and loads of compression up to 22,000,000 pounds.

S. 8927, Mr. Newlands.—Appropriates \$3,000,000 for a memorial to Abraham Lincoln on the Mall west of the Washington Monument, for the laying out, planting, and embellishing such portion of the Mall in accordance with the report and recommendation of D. H. Burnham, Charles F. McKim, Augustus Saint-Gaudens, and F. L. Olmsted, jr., in S.R. 166, 57th Congress, first session.

S. 9040, Mr. Flint.—Granting pensions to Army nurses of the Civil War. In case such woman has reached the age of 62 years, \$12 per month; 70 years, \$15 per month; 75 years or over, \$20 per month.

S. 9041, Mr. Depew.—For the relief of Edward Trenchard, son and the only next of kin of the late Stephen D. Trenchard, rear admiral, U.S. Navy, retired.

S. 9044, Mr. Penrose.—That when an enlisted man in the U.S. Navy shall have served 25 years he shall, upon making application to the President, be placed upon the retired list with 75 per centum of the pay, cash rewards, benefits, and allowances he may then be in receipt of, and that said allowances shall be as follows: \$9.50 per month in lieu of rations and clothing and \$6.25 per month in lieu of quarters, fuel, and light: Provided, That in computing the necessary twenty-five years' time all service in the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps shall be credited.

S. 9045, Mr. Penrose.—To place certain officers on the retired list of the Army.

H.R. 27313, Mr. Hammond.—To create in the Department of War a roll to be known as the "Volunteers' honor roll," and to authorize placing thereon, with half pay, certain persons who served in the U.S. Army, Navy or Marine Corps during the Civil War.

H.R. 27316, Mr. Calder.—That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized and directed to immediately submit proposals requesting bids for the removal of the wreck of the U.S. battleship Maine from the Harbor of Habana, Cuba, and for the proper interment of the bodies therein in a national cemetery, the contract or contracts to be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder. Sec. 2. That the President is hereby authorized and directed to arrange for a convention with the Republic of Cuba to carry out the provisions of the preceding section, which convention shall be concurred in by the Senate of the U.S.

H.R. 27318, Mr. Peters.—To require radio-telegraphic installations and radio telegraphers on certain ocean steamers. (Similar to H.R. 27145, with the addition of a \$1,000 penalty provision.)

H.R. 27353, Mr. McKinney.—Authorizing the President to transfer 1st Lieut. George G. Craig, Med. Reserve Corps, U.S.A., to the Medical Corps, U.S.A., and place him on the retired list.

H.R. 27364, Mr. Edwards, of Georgia.—That two monuments be erected in the old cemetery at Midway, Liberty County, Ga., over the graves respectively, of Gen. Daniel Stewart and of Gen. James Screven, distinguished officers of the American Army of the Revolution. Appropriates \$50,000.

H.R. 27373, Mr. Higgins.—To provide for the construction of a revenue cutter of the first class for service at the port of New London, Conn., and adjacent waters, at a cost not to exceed \$250,000.

H.R. 27429, Mr. Hobson.—To promote the cause of international peace and arbitration. That after the passage of this act, whenever new vessels of war are authorized to be constructed or purchased, a sum equal to one-tenth of one per centum of the amount authorized for their total cost shall be set aside from the first appropriation toward their construction or purchase, for the purpose of promoting the cause of peace and arbitration between nations, to be expended under the direction of the executive committee of the American Group of the Interparliamentary Union, in conference with the Secretary of State, and said amount shall be available until expended.

H.R. 27470, Mr. Dawson.—That on and after April 1, 1909, at such U.S. arsenals and proving grounds where the total annual pay to draftsmen exceeds \$7,000, there shall be one draftsman in the supervisory grade, whose annual compensation shall be between \$2,100 and \$4,200.

H.R. 27472, Mr. Stafford.—To authorize pay officers of the Navy to issue postal money orders. That pay officers of the Navy are hereby authorized to issue on the application of officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps postal money orders payable at any designated money-order office in the U.S., under such regulations as the Postmaster General and the Secretary of the Navy may jointly prescribe, for which no additional compensation shall be allowed; and no additional bond other than the regular bonds, which shall cover the faithful performance of this duty, shall be required.

H.R. 27473, Mr. Denby.—Amends the act incorporating the American National Red Cross. Provides for the control of funds collected, and fixes penalties for falsely impersonating an agent of the Society, or illegally using the Red Cross emblem.

H.R. 27475, Mr. Sterling.—Relating to government liability for accidents. (Same as S. 8924.)

H.R. 27480, Mr. McCall.—Requiring ships to be equipped with wireless telegraph apparatus.

H.B. 27482, Mr. Thistlewood.—That enlisted men and others in the naval service of the U.S. who have been, or who may hereafter be, commissioned as officers in the Navy shall be credited with five years' constructive service in computing the longevity pay of such officers, in like manner as is now credited to officers entering the U.S. Navy from civil life: Provided, That their total previous naval service shall have been less than five years.

H.B. 27525, Mr. Wiley.—To provide for the marking of the site of Fort Mims, in Baldwin County, Ala., and the erection of a monument thereon to the memory of the valiant troops who gave up their lives in defense of Fort Mims against the Creek Indians on Aug. 30, 1813, when nearly all the 500 men, women, and children occupying the garrison were massacred by the Indians. Appropriates \$10,000.

H.B. 27526, Mr. Peters.—To require the installation of submarine signals apparatus on certain ocean steamers.

H.R. 27600, Mr. Andrews.—Pensioning the surviving officers and enlisted men of the New Mexico and Arizona Volunteers employed in the defense of the frontier of the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona against Mexican marauders and Indian depredations from 1855 to 1890, inclusive, and for other purposes.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 3, 1909.

The personnel of the Naval Academy Board of Visitors, published last week, page 603, for the first time in several years has been completed earlier than May or June. While this officially is explained by the expressed desire of the President to have the board organize as soon as possible and visit the Academy before the close of the term, instead of during commencement week, it is remarked that the appointment of the civilian members is but one more of the many duties President Roosevelt has saved President-elect Taft.

By winning from the second class Thursday afternoon by twenty-two to twenty-one, the fourth class won the basketball championship, having previously defeated both the first and third classes. The first class pulled out of last place by defeating the third—19 to 9. The record of the series is: Fourth, three won, none lost; second, two won, one lost; first, one won, two lost; third, none won, three lost.

Lieut. Hilary Williams, designated as captain and coach of the Naval Academy rifle team, was formerly a member of the Navy rifle team which won high honors in the national matches. The Academy team will shoot matches with teams from the Maryland National and District of Columbia National Guards and the 71st New York Regiment during the spring, the dates having not yet been fixed.

The loving cup to be awarded the first baby of 1907 class, U.S. Naval Academy, was won by Miss Elizabeth Bradley, born Sept. 1, 1906. The very young lady is the daughter of Midshipman Willis W. Bradley, U.S.N., of Bismarck, N.D., and Mrs. Bradley, who before her marriage was Miss Sue Worthington Cox, of Baltimore. The wedding of Midshipman Bradley and Miss Cox took place shortly after his graduation in September, 1907, with the first section of his class. To Miss Elizabeth Bradley the loving cup, made of '07 class napkin-rings, will probably be presented, unless there are to be three cups given—one to the first baby born to each section of '07. In that event very young Miss Ware, daughter of Midshipman and Mrs. Bruce R. Ware, second born to midshipmen of the class, will be entitled to a class loving cup of the second section.

Mrs. Newberry and Miss Newberry, of Washington, wife and daughter of Secretary of the Navy Truman H. Newberry, were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Edgar, of the Naval Academy, who gave a dinner in their honor at the Superintendent's quarters Saturday evening before the officers' hop. Other guests were: Comdr. and Mrs. C. A. Gove, Lieut. and Mrs. L. R. Sargent, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. G. W. Laws, Miss Bessie Badger and Miss Simpson. Mrs. and Miss Newberry attended the officers' hop. Mrs. Doyen, wife of Col. C. A. Doyen, U.S.M.C., received with Lieut. Comdr. Milton Reed, U.S.N. Mrs. Doyen wore a handsome white satin gown with garniture of lace and pearls and carried an exquisite bouquet of orchids. The hop was one of the prettiest of the season. Governor Austin L. Crothers, of Maryland, was the guest of honor Wednesday evening at a dinner given at No. 32 Upshur row, by Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur Japy Hepburn, U.S.N. Others at the table were: Miss Lowndes, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. H. G. Bullard, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. C. B. Britain, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. M. E. Trevelyan, Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. East and President Fell, of St. John's College. Last Wednesday Mrs. Hepburn gave a dinner to the young ladies in honor of Miss Lowndes and Miss Sheridan, of Cumberland. The color was pink and covers were laid for twelve.

Mrs. Bonilla, wife of Prof. R. H. Bonilla, of the Naval Academy, entertained at a card party Saturday evening at her apartments, Hotel Maryland. The game "five hundred" was played and the prizes were very pretty. On Saturday afternoon Mrs. Paul, wife of Prof. H. M. Paul, 50 Rogers row, Naval Academy, gave a beautifully appointed "five hundred" party of seven tables. The prizes were won by Miss Mary Randall Magruder, Mrs. F. W. Bartlett and Mrs. Garrison. Mrs. Moody, wife of Lieut. Comdr. R. C. Moody, was hostess Friday afternoon at an attractive informal tea at her home, 280 King George street, given to meet Mrs. Nauman, wife of the late Commander Nauman, U.S.N. Mrs. Moody's guest. The flowers were yellow jonquils and yellow was carried on as far as possible in all the table appointments. Mrs. Moody was assisted by Mrs. Nelson, wife of Capt. Thomas Nelson, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Bartlett, wife of Comdr. F. V. Bartlett, U.S.N. In the dining-room the ladies assisting were: Mrs. Danforth, wife of Lieut. G. W. Danforth; Mrs. C. Nelson Dugan, Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. Rosario Munoz, Mrs. Tardy, wife of Lieut. W. B. Tardy; Mrs. Woods, wife of Paymr. H. H. Woods; Mrs. Hibbs, of Seattle, Wash.; Miss Marjorie Bartlett and Mrs. Garrison, wife of Prof. D. M. Garrison.

Sunday night Lieut. C. S. Kempf, U.S.N., addressed the midshipmen in Recreation hall at the Naval Academy. The attendance was good.

The midshipmen had no trouble in defeating the Delaware College five at basketball Saturday afternoon, the score being 18 to 9. The local team scored twenty-eight points to the visitors' six in the first half. In the second the local team gave a number of substitutes a tryout. Of the new men Mannoek and Wendell excelled, with five goals each to their credit. The star play of the game was Wilson's successful netting of the ball from near his opponent's goal. The visitors were no match for the midshipmen in any department of the game. The Naval Academy lineup: Wendell, Mannoek, Green, Wilson, McClung, forwards; Douglass, Ertz, center; Wills, Train, Bunkley, Jacobs, Nixon, guards.

The semi-annual examinations of the midshipmen has just been completed, and the report of the examination will be forwarded to the Bureau of Navigation, Washington, as usual, in the case of those midshipmen who are found deficient. The results will probably be known within the next two or three weeks. The complete standing of each of the classes will be made out and published before the brigade. It will be the first time that this has been done after a semi-annual examination. It is part of the new system introduced during the last year, and has helped to raise the standard of efficiency.

There is little doubt that Theodore S. Wilkinson, Jr., who was appointed from Louisiana, will lead the first class and that he will also take the honors upon graduation of the class in June. Midshipman Wilkinson has attained an enviable scholastic record ever since he entered the Academy, having been first in order of merit during the first three years of the course. At present, however, he is being closely pressed by Ralph D. Weyerbacher, of Boonville, Ind., and the fight between them will undoubtedly be a hard one during the remaining half-term for the honors of the class. Wilkinson was born in Annapolis, Dec. 2, 1888, so that he is among the youngest members of his class. Midshipman Wilkinson's record is excellent. In the eight professional branches he stands No. 1. These are seamanship, marine engineering and naval construction, mathematics, physics and electrical engineering. In ordnance and navigation he ranks

No. 2, while in modern languages he is No. 4. The father of Midshipman Wilkinson, Mr. Ernest Wilkinson, was formerly an ensign in the Navy and resigned in June, 1890, and is now a patent lawyer, with residence in Washington. The class has a membership of 180.

A midshipman of the fourth or lowest class has been taken to the naval hospital suffering with an attack of nervous prostration due to excessive study in preparation for the examinations. It is said the young man placed his light in such a way that it could not be seen from the hallway or window, and studied nearly the whole of three nights in succession. A nervous breakdown was the consequence. About seventy-five midshipmen are now patients in the various wards of the naval hospital. Most of the cases are minor ones and are from diseases, such as chicken pox, measles, mumps, rheumatism, nervous breakdown or slight injuries.

The midshipmen are preparing for the coming season's aquatic sports. Richard Glendon, the well known oarsman of the Boston Athletic Association, who has coached the crew with much success the last three seasons, has arrived to prepare for the spring season, and the midshipmen will begin active work at the rowing machines. Frank T. Leighton, who has rowed No. 6 for two years, and who played tackle on the football team for two years, is captain of the crew.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Feb. 3, 1909.

The Ben Greet Players presented "A Midsummer Night's Dream" at the Academy of Music in Norfolk on Wednesday night. Special boats were run for the Hampton and Old Point people. Among those who went from the fort were Lieut. and Mrs. Dunwoody, the Misses Ellen and Esther Dunwoody and Ann Gifford, Lieutenants Booth, Jacobs and Rutherford. After the play the party went to the Dunwoody's for a most delightful little supper.

Mrs. Claude H. Brigham entertained five tables of bridge and five hundred on Wednesday afternoon. The prize winners were Mrs. Kimberly, Mrs. Bryant, Mrs. Bettison, Mrs. Hopkins and Miss Ruth Ridgway. On Thursday afternoon Mrs. Henry J. Hatch gave a card party. The prizes were won by Mrs. Crissy, Mrs. Masteller, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Sanders and Miss Marguerite Knox. That evening Mrs. Dunwoody and the Misses Dunwoody gave a thoroughly enjoyable old-fashioned candy-pull. Everyone, on arriving, was presented with a gingham apron and was expected to "work overtime." Those present were Miss Adeline Hill, Miss Ann Gifford, Lieutenants Booth, Rutherford, Jacobs, and Baird from Fort Wadsworth; and Mrs. George Harrison.

Mrs. Coulter has arrived at Old Point to spend the winter with her son, Lieut. Halvor G. Coulter. Mrs. Kimberly and Mrs. Masteller played bridge with Capt. and Mrs. Miller Thursday evening. Mrs. Masteller, having made the highest score, won an embroidered tray cover. Friday afternoon Mrs. Joseph Watson was the hostess of a card party of eight tables. The prizes were awarded to Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Rorebeck, Mrs. Andrus, Mrs. Lambie, Miss Biddle, Miss Miller and Miss Abbott.

Friday evening the Senior Assembly of Newport News had the first of its winter Germans at the Hotel Chamberlain. The officers and ladies of the post were invited, and among the dancers were Capt. and Mrs. Rorebeck, Capt. and Mrs. Lincoln, Capt. and Mrs. Bickford, Capt. and Mrs. Harrison, Capt. and Mrs. Goolrick. The cotillion was led by Mr. Massey, of Newport News, and red wands tipped with bells or hearts and sprays of chrysanthemums were some of the attractive favors given out.

Miss Frances Miller, of Washington, is visiting Miss Marguerite Knox at the Soldiers' Home. Mrs. Marshall, wife of Capt. Richard C. Marshall, C.A.C., and Mrs. Charles King Mallory are with Mrs. James Bickford at Buck Run Beach.

Saturday afternoon the Misses Kimberly gave a card party in honor of their guest, Miss Margaret Walke. The prizes went to Miss Ruth Ridgway and Miss Marguerite Knox. The regular Saturday night hop at the Chamberlain was well attended, and there were a number of suppers at the club and elsewhere, afterward. One of the most elaborate was given at the club by Capt. and Mrs. Rorebeck, whose guests were Capt. and Mrs. Hall, U.S.N. Capt. and Mrs. Harrison Hall, C.A.C., Capt. and Mrs. Lincoln, Capt. and Mrs. Masteller, Capt. and Mrs. Nugent, Mrs. Richmond P. Davis, Miss Le Moyne, Captains Gilmore and Wheeler and Lieutenants McKie and Barney.

Miss Toole, who visited Capt. and Mrs. Nugent last week, has returned to her home. Capt. and Mrs. Hamilton invited Lieut. and Mrs. Clark, Miss Walke, Captains Miller and Abernethy, Lieutenant Porter and Mr. George Harrison to the club to meet Mrs. Marshall, who was their guest for the night. Another party was given by Lieut. and Mrs. John A. Berry, when Capt. and Miss Abbott and Lieutenant Martin were asked to meet Miss Welting. Mrs. Halsey Dunwoody had a Welsh rarebit party Saturday night for the Misses Dunwoody, Gifford and Lieutenants Goolrick, Booth, Jacobs and Cunningham, of Fort Wadsworth.

Major Davis, Captain Hatch, Captain Seaman and Lieutenant Dunwoody have been for several days at Fort Caswell, N.C., on official business. Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Bickford and Mrs. Mallory were entertained at dinner on Sunday night by Mrs. Kimberly. Capt. and Mrs. Harrison Hall, Capt. and Mrs. Rorebeck and Captain Gilmore dined with Captain Wheeler. Mr. Harold Morton, of Newport News, gave a dinner at the Chamberlain for Miss Walke and Miss Margaret Kimberly, and Col. and Mrs. Harrison were the dinner guests of Gen. and Mrs. Farley.

On the first of the month the Harrisons moved to the Chamberlain and Lieut. Col. C. P. Townley, C.A.C., the new commanding officer, is expected with his family by the end of this week. Mrs. E. A. Stockton and Miss Marion Stockton, who have been at the Sherwood with Lieut. E. A. Stockton, Jr., have returned to their home. Mrs. McNeil, who has been visiting Mrs. Luke McNeil in Schenectady, has returned to Fort Monroe. Mrs. McNeil has with her her mother, Mrs. Hampton, to spend the winter with her. Mrs. and Miss Green, mother and sister of Lieut. Harry S. Green, U.S.M.C., are at the Chamberlain until the arrival of the Fleet.

Mrs. Berry entertained at cards on Monday afternoon in honor of Miss Welting. Among the prize winners were Miss Abbott, Mrs. Holt, Mrs. Lincoln, Mrs. Lambie, and Miss Ellen Dunwoody. On account of Mrs. Berry's party the Five Hundred Club postponed its meeting.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Feb. 1, 1909.

We expect great changes here soon, as the 13th Cavalry comes sometime about the middle of February.

Mrs. Williams and her little son and daughter left last Monday to join Captain Williams in their new station, Denver, Colo. Lieut. and Mrs. J. G. Pillow left to-day for Mr. Pillow's home in Helena, Miss., where they will remain until their departure for the Philippines. Lieut. and Mrs. Patton have returned from New York, and have gone to housekeeping in Quarters 96 B.

The Ladies' Bridge Club met at Mrs. M. A. Elliot's last Thursday, and the prizes for the month were awarded. The first prize, an artistic china fern dish, was won by Mrs. T. J. Ryan. Mrs. Carter received the second prize. Those present were Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Ryan, Mrs. Babcock, Mrs. Seiler, Mrs. Gracie, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Elliot.

The vaudeville shows in the gymnasium have become very popular now, and are well attended by soldiers and officers. The one held Wednesday night of last week was a great success in the way of money making and entertainment.

Mrs. Smith, the mother of Capt. Wright Smith, 5th Field Art., arrived last week. Captain Smith has taken the quarters on the lake front, recently vacated by Captain Bunker. Lieut. Jesse M. Holmes, who has been promoted from the 18th to the 27th Infantry, has come to Sheridan to await the

return of his regiment from Cuba. Mrs. Skillen, of Washington, D.C., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Kiehl.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Jan. 30, 1909.

Mrs. E. C. Howard, of Detroit, Mich., arrived on Thursday and is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. John C. McArthur. Mrs. F. P. Reynolds and Mrs. A. B. Warfield were hostesses at the Garrison Five Hundred Club on Thursday evening, at the Officers' Club. Mrs. W. E. Gilmore entertained the Reading and Sewing Club on Tuesday morning. Mrs. Pearce, wife of Capt. T. A. Pearce, arrived during the week from New York, where she has been visiting relatives. Capt. and Mrs. Pearce have taken quarters No. 3 in the Infantry post. Mrs. John M. Campbell entertained at bridge on Monday. Honors were won by Mrs. John C. McArthur.

One of the most brilliant social affairs of the season was the reception and dance given on Friday evening by the Commercial Club of Minneapolis for the officers and ladies of the post. The club rooms were tastefully decorated with the national colors and ferns and roses. Chartered cars were provided to bring the guests to Minneapolis and take them back to the garrison. Capt. and Mrs. Lewis M. Koehler entertained at dinner on Thursday evening for Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Silas A. Wolf and Major and Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers. Lieut. and Mrs. Orville N. Tyler entertained at bridge on Wednesday evening. Mrs. Charles T. Boyd, who has been the guest of her brother, Lieut. Karl D. Klemm, will leave during the week for St. Louis, Mo. Mrs. H. C. Pratt entertained on Monday for the Misses Gambrell, of St. Paul. Other guests were Mrs. Charles Boyd, Lieut. Karl D. Klemm, James J. O'Hara and George H. Paine. Mrs. John M. Campbell entertained at bridge on Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Eastman, wife of Lieut. Clyde L. Eastman, arrived from New York during the week.

A number of the officers and ladies of the post attended the reception given on Wednesday evening by the German Consul and Mrs. Hans E. Grunow-La Combe, at their home on Portland avenue. The reception was given in honor of the German Emperor's birthday. Lieut. and Mrs. Orville N. Tyler entertained at dinner on Tuesday evening in honor of Miss Latimer, of York, Pa. The guests were Lieut. Henry C. Pratt and his mother, Mrs. H. C. Pratt, and Lieut. B. F. McClellan. Lieut. Karl D. Klemm will leave during the week for St. Louis, Mo., to visit relatives. Mrs. Henry Conger Pratt entertained at dinner on Thursday evening in honor of Miss Latimer. The guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Tyler and Lieut. J. C. Richter. Major and Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers entertained on Sunday evening at a Welsh rarebit supper for Miss Latimer, Lieut. H. C. Pratt, J. C. Richter, J. Stedje, Lieut. and Mrs. O. N. Tyler and Mrs. H. C. Pratt. Mrs. Sedgewick Rice, of Ashland avenue, entertained at bridge on Monday evening. Among the guests from the post were Major and Mrs. Thomas W. Griffith and Capt. and Mrs. O. B. W. Farr.

Mrs. W. S. Ederly, who has been ill has recovered. Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Graves, of Fort Logan, Colo., who have been the guests of Mrs. Graves' parents, Major and Mrs. M. McGuffin, of Marshall avenue, St. Paul, left on Wednesday for Indiana, where they will visit relatives, going later to Washington, D.C. The Misses Gambrell, of Baltimore, who have been guests of their brother, Major W. G. Gambrell, at the Angus, leave during the week for their home.

The first concert, since the return of the 28th Infantry from Cuba, was held in the gymnasium on Friday evening and attracted a large number of visitors. The band, which numbers forty-one pieces, is an excellent organization, and under the direction of Principal Musician John Weber gave a splendid program, which was well received. The band is in charge of Principal Musician Weber during the absence of Chief Musician O. Verweide, who is on a four months' furlough visiting relatives in Indiana.

FORT ASSINIBOINE.

Fort Assiniboine, Mont., Jan. 29, 1909.

On Sunday last Capt. and Mrs. Frank T. Woodbury, Med. Corps, entertained at dinner Capt. and Mrs. Shuttlesworth and Lieut. and Mrs. Kumpe. The General Card Club met Thursday evening at the quarters of Lieut. and Mrs. Ashburn. Most delicious refreshments were served. On Thursday afternoon Mrs. Kumpe entertained all the ladies of the garrison at an informal sewing bee, with tea and light refreshments.

A most enjoyable break in the usual monotony of a lone-some post was afforded us Friday night when, through the efforts of the popular and efficient post exchange officer, Lieut. George W. Ederly, 2d Inf., the post theater was used for one performance of the play "Along the Kenebec" by a road company, which had played in Havre the night before. The company was an excellent one and their performance was well patronized by the garrison. The company left at once on the night train for Great Falls, the Quartermaster furnishing them transportation from the post to the railroad.

Nineteen recruits from Jefferson Barracks arrived during the week and are now quarantined in the hospital on account of a case of mumps among their number. This detachment fills the 3d Battalion of the 2d Infantry to its authorized strength.

Lieut. Harry D. Mitchell, 2d Inf., the post quartermaster, is on duty again after an attack of tonsillitis, which kept him sick in quarters for the better part of two weeks.

The soldiers of the 2d Infantry stationed here have organized the Fort Assiniboine Social Club, to give dances twice a month during the winter. Sergt. Major E. W. Ely is the president, Sergt. Walter Mitchell, Co. K, 2d Inf., the secretary, and Ord. Sergt. James Tittle, U.S.A., the treasurer. The first dance was on the evening of Wednesday last, and was a most enjoyable affair, with nearly one hundred present including many persons from town. The music is furnished by the orchestra of the 2d U.S. Infantry Minstrels, under the leadership of Sergeant Davis, Company K.

Work has just been commenced on temporary repairs to the roof of the barracks burned last summer. The repairs are to be entirely inexpensive with a view to preventing further deterioration to the building from exposure to the weather. Ice cutting will begin on Monday for the summer supply for the garrison. Ice is somewhat of a drug on the market here at present, and the work has been delayed in order to secure saws long enough to reach to the bottom of the ice.

FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., Feb. 1, 1909.

Capt. and Mrs. Bell entertained the garrison at an elaborate 500 card party on Jan. 9, complimentary to Miss Chamberlain and Miss Edith Chamberlain, visitors at the post. The prizes were won by Lieutenant Chamberlain and Mrs. Moseley. Late in the evening a delicious supper was served.

Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, brother and sister-in-law of Mrs. Marquart, and Mrs. Kay, are visiting at the post. The garrison 500 card club has been entertained during the month by Mrs. Browne, Mrs. Chamberlain and Mrs. Bell. The family of Capt. Frank R. Lang, who has been recently promoted into the regiment, have joined him at this post. Lieutenants Cullison and Fleet are absent on leave. Lieut. and Mrs. C. W. Barber have gone to Panama, where Lieutenant Barber has accepted a detail as assistant chief of police of the Panama Zone.

There was a formal hop given in the post gymnasium Jan. 29, which was greatly enjoyed. Dinner parties have been given during the past month by Col. and Miss Mansfield, Major and Mrs. Browne, Capt. and Mrs. Wholley, Capt. and Mrs. Harris, Lieut. and Mrs. Moseley and Lieut. and Mrs. Lincoln; later in the evening other guests coming in for bridge.

Lieutenant Ball with a detachment of twenty-five enlisted men has gone to Canton, Ohio, for guard duty at the tomb

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of the late President McKinley. Mrs. Moseley, wife of Lieutenant Moseley, has gone for a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Martin of Denver, Colo.

Monday evenings the regimental band gives a concert in the post gymnasium, which is largely attended by the officers and enlisted men and their families.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., Feb. 3, 1909.

Surg. and Mrs. Isaac W. Kite entertained Friday at one of the most brilliant receptions of the season; the house was beautifully decorated with palms, ferns, smilax, jonquils, carnations and trailing vines. The naval post band, hidden behind a bank of palms, rendered special selections during the afternoon. Mrs. Kite was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Tausig, Mrs. Waller, Mrs. Kinkaid and Mrs. Stuart. Mrs. Robert Heiner, Miss Mary Hope, Miss Jean Smith, of Pittsburgh; Miss Bessie Merritt and Miss Dorothy Kinkaid served refreshments. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Crose entertained at dinner on the U.S.R.S. Richmond, Monday evening. The table decorations were pink, and covers were laid for Capt. and Mrs. D. D. V. Stuart, Dr. and Mrs. Kite, and Lieut. and Mrs. Francis Chadwick. Mrs. William Sharpe entertained at an afternoon tea Tuesday at her residence, Freemason street, Norfolk, for her house guest, Mrs. Albert W. Grant, wife of Commander Grant, of Annapolis, and Mrs. Duncan Robertson.

Mrs. E. G. Kintner entertained at bridge Thursday afternoon at her home in North street, Portsmouth. Those playing were Mrs. J. Calhoun, Misses Nash, Toomer, Lockhart, Warner, Watts, Emerson and Kintner. Miss Madge Balthis spent the week-end with friends at Old Point. Miss Diana Walker entertained at two tables of bridge, Tuesday morning, for the Misses Dunwoody, sisters of Lieutenant Dunwoody, of Fort Monroe. The guests were: Misses Jean Cooke, Emily Johnson, Katherine Myers, Nellie Hilliard, Louise Taylor, and Kate Hardy. The prizes, a work bag and knitting basket, were awarded to the Misses Dunwoody. After the theater Saturday evening Lieutenants Smith, Marquart and Ensign Basset entertained Mrs. Clinton Curtis and Miss Jean Smith at supper at the Lynnhaven, Norfolk.

Paymaster Wertenbaker, who has been to Washington for a short trip, has returned. Paymaster Hilton spent part of the week in Washington. Lieutenant Townsend and wife have taken apartments at the Lorraine, Norfolk. Capt. and Mrs. Seth Williams, who have been at the Lorraine for several months, have moved to the Marine Barracks. Capt. and Mrs. Upshur, who have been living at the Regis, Norfolk, have moved to the barracks. Mrs. H. H. Christy entertained at her home on Court street, Portsmouth, Wednesday, at two tables of bridge; her guests were: Mrs. Charles Nash, Mrs. E. G. Kintner, Mrs. DuBose, Mrs. Guy Brown, and Mrs. Hagner. The prize, a brass tray, was won by Mrs. Kintner. Mrs. Thomas Brander and Miss Elizabeth Brander will, after the 15th, make their home with Chaplain Brander, U.S.A., stationed at the Lynnhaven, Norfolk.

Mrs. Edward Beach entertained Saturday at a theater party at the Academy of Music, Norfolk, followed by an afternoon tea at Digg's. Her guests were: Mrs. Reynolds and mother, Mrs. H. H. Christy; Mrs. Kite, Mrs. Crose, Mrs. Kinkaid and Mrs. Heiner. Lieut. A. N. Mitchell and Mrs. W. G. Mitchell are guests at the Lorraine, Norfolk. Saturday evening Constr. and Mrs. Watt entertained at dinner at their home in the yard for Rear Admiral and Mrs. Tausig, Capt. and Mrs. Kinkaid, Dr. and Mrs. Kite, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Crose, and Constr. and Mrs. Cunningham. The table was attractively decorated with American Beauty roses. The yard hop Saturday evening, was very large, though there were not many naval people present. Lieut. and Mrs. E. A. Stockton, Jr., U.S.A., Mrs. E. A. Stockton, and Miss Marion Stockton are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Rettew, Boush street, Norfolk.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Jan. 27, 1909.

As something like a bombshell yesterday came the telegraph orders for the consolidation of all departments, with the exception of Supplies and Accounts and the naval magazine, and since then it has been the most generally discussed subject in the navy yard. While some sort of a consolidation was, of course, expected, there was little idea that it would be of such a radical nature, and the announcement that the head constructor was to become the technical aide to the commandant, with full charge of all work at the navy yard, came as a revelation. This morning there was a conference at the office of Capt. T. S. Phelps, Jr., the yard commandant, at which the details were discussed, and commencing on Monday morning next Naval Constr. Holden A. Evans will be the mechanical superintendent of the yard, while Cliff Eagr, A. C. Lowers will be the consulting engineer. All officers of the yard have been notified to report to the commandant on Monday morning, to be assigned to their duties, the order going into effect on that date. It is understood that the assignment to duties is little more than a matter of form, the present heads of departments retaining their present duties but being under the instruction of the technical aide.

Regret is expressed over the orders detaching Lieut. Comdr. William H. Standley from the Independence. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Standley's plans are not yet fully determined, but Mrs. Standley and their three children will probably make their home in San Diego during Commander Standley's cruise on the Albany. They will leave the yard about the first of the month. To-morrow Miss Mattie Milton will entertain at a large bridge party aboard the Independence in honor of Mrs. Standley. Fay Dir. and Mrs. Charles M. Ray have been spending a few days at the Fairmont in San Francisco before leaving for Southern California. Miss Florence Woods has been up from San Francisco on a short visit to Mrs. Richard M. Cutts. She made her home here when her father, the late Medical Director Woods, was in charge of the naval hospital. Miss Woods has just presented to St. Peter's chapel a beautiful window in memory of her father. There will be no ceremonies of dedication until a later date, when some other windows will also be dedicated.

Lieut. and Mrs. Ernest Friedrich, U.S.N., are making their home in San Francisco. Mrs. Friedrich was Miss Mabel C. Stoddard, of Baldwins, L.I. Miss Floyd, of Kentucky, is in San Francisco, a guest at the home of Capt. and Mrs. Thomas Q. Ashburn. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Walter A. Finley are preparing to move to Berkeley from the Hotel Steward in San Francisco about the 1st of March. On Sunday Mrs. Katherine Voorhies Henry entertained at a large tea at her home in the city, complimentary to Gen. and Mrs. Weston and Miss Weston. The Westons are making their home at the Hotel Steward.

Paymr. and Mrs. Edmund W. Bonnafon, who recently arrived at the yard, were the guests of honor of Col. and Mrs. Randolph Dickens at a charming dinner at the barracks on Monday evening. Bridge followed and other guests were:

Capt. and Mrs. Arthur W. Dodd, Comdr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Carr, Comdr. and Mrs. Edwin A. Anderson and Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel L. Graham. Mrs. Bonnafon was also guest at a bridge party given yesterday by Mrs. William T. Wallace. The prizes were won by Mrs. John Irwin, Jr., Mrs. Black, of San Francisco, and Miss Ingersoll. Three drew for the consolation, which was won by Mrs. Carr. A dainty tea followed, Mrs. O'Connell who is spending the winter with her sister, Mrs. Wallace, assisting in the dining-room.

Lieut. and Mrs. Davis have taken a house at 720 York street, Vallejo, and entertained at a pretty dinner on Thursday evening last. Mrs. Edward Hutton recently arrived in Vallejo to join Paymaster Hutton, now under treatment at the naval hospital. Mrs. Hutton has taken apartments at the Hotel St. Vincent. Mrs. Joseph G. Castano, wife of Captain Castano, U.S.N., has been spending a few days in San Francisco, en route to the Philippines to join her husband. She has been the guest of her aunt, Mrs. G. D. Bliss.

The board of officers, consisting of Comdr. William A. Gill, Comdr. Edwin A. Anderson and Lieut. Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman, appointed to make recommendations for a suitable site for the torpedo station to be established on this coast, completed their labor to-day. Although every effort has been made to keep the nature of the recommendations a secret, it is pretty well understood that San Pedro, Southern California, is the site favored, owing to the exceptionally clear water at that point.

The torpedoboat Paul Jones, which has been extensively overhauled, left for San Diego Saturday. The following day the Hull and Whipple left that port for the run to Mare Island, arriving here yesterday. Fifteen days' work has been authorized on each, and upon completion they will return to San Diego. The Preble and the Cheyenne reached that port Tuesday, the experiments with the oil-burning furnaces of the latter, it is said, having proved very satisfactory. The collier Saturn, Captain Newell commanding, left yesterday for San Diego, taking a cargo of 2,500 pounds of coal and between two and three hundred tons of provisions for the torpedo fleet. After three or four weeks she will return to Mare Island to take on a heavy cargo of stores for the Pacific Fleet, which she is due to meet at Magdalena Bay on March 15.

Work is being rushed on the Marblehead to have her ready to take the place of the Concord upon the arrival of the latter from Asiatic waters. The Concord is to go to the Puget Sound yard to be placed out of commission and overhauled. Although it was expected that the Albany was to succeed the Solace as parent ship for the torpedoboats, it is now learned here that the Iris is to be destined for this duty.

The heavy storms on the coast have affected the wireless telegraphic communications, the aerial at Point Arguilla having been blown down four days ago, all efforts to set it up yesterday proving fruitless.

Chaplain John B. Frazier, recently ordered to the Independence, and Mrs. Frazier have taken a house in Vallejo.

Mrs. Frank B. Freyer, who has been visiting Lieutenant Freyer's parents in Georgia, has returned to San Francisco, where she is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Engracia Critcher, prior to sailing for Guam to join Lieutenant Freyer.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Jan. 31, 1909.

After the concert and "skate" on Wednesday evening, Capt. and Mrs. James I. Mabey, M.C., entertained informally for the young people of the post. On Tuesday evening Major Robert N. Winn, M.C., entertained at an elaborate and beautifully appointed dinner, his guests being Capt. and Mrs. Mabey, Capt. and Mrs. Junius C. Gregory, Miss Margaret Helms, Miss Elizabeth Getty and Major Ashburn, M.C. On Thursday evening Capt. and Mrs. Gregory entertained at dinner in honor of Mrs. Glass, of Chicago, who, during the past ten days, has been the guest of Major and Mrs. Alfred E. Bradley, M.C. Mrs. Gregory also entertained informally at cards on Saturday evening, her guests being Mrs. Glass, Major and Mrs. A. E. Bradley, Capt. and Mrs. Thomas L. Brewer, and Lieutenant Blakeley. After bridge, the chafing-dish was started and a delightful supper enjoyed.

Among those of the post who attended the dinner dance given by the Woman's Club of St. Louis on Tuesday evening were Capt. and Mrs. Ola W. Bell and Capt. Francis J. McConnell. Captain McConnell entertained at dinner on Wednesday evening in honor of Mrs. Glass, of Chicago, his guests being Col. and Mrs. Robert N. Getty, Major and Mrs. A. E. Bradley, Miss Elizabeth Getty and Lieutenant Blakeley. Miss Gladys Kerins, of St. Louis, gave a theater party on Friday evening in honor of Miss McKee, of Indianapolis (granddaughter of the late President Harrison), her guests being Miss Chambers, Miss Taylor, Mr. Ross Glasgow and Dr. Warfield, all of St. Louis, and Captain McConnell, 11th Inf.

Mrs. Joseph, of Portland, Ore., arrived on Jan. 27, and is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. George W. Helms. Miss Helms, who has been visiting her brother, Capt. G. W. Helms, for the past two months, left for her home in Roanoke, Va., during the week, to the regret of her friends at the depot and in St. Louis.

The depot band will furnish the music for the parade and dance to be given by the 1st Regiment Infantry, N.G. Missouri, on the evening of Feb. 19. The officers of the depot have a very warm spot in their hearts for the 1st Regiment, and will undoubtedly avail themselves of the invitations for the occasion.

On account of the very extreme cold that has prevailed during the past week, all work on the hospital extension and the new quarters for non-commissioned staff officers has been at a standstill.

Capt. C. G. Bunker, C.A.C., leaves Feb. 1, en route to his new station at Fort Adams, R.I. Mrs. Bunker and Miss Bunker, who are at present in St. Paul, will join the Captain early in March. Lieutenant Mitchell has selected the quarters recently vacated by Capt. Allen Parker, No. 10 West.

BORN.

DAVIS.—Born to the wife of Capt. W. D. Davis, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., at Fort Leavenworth, Jan. 30, 1909, a daughter.

HARRINGTON.—Born at Washington, D.C., Jan. 25, 1909, to the wife of Dr. Francis E. Harrington, a daughter, granddaughter of the late Brig. Gen. F. H. Harrington, U.S.M.C.

MCLEAN.—Born to the wife of P. Surg. Allen D. McLean, U.S.N., Jan. 30, 1909, at Detroit, Mich., a son, William Moore McLean.

REHKOPF.—Born to Lieut. and Mrs. Ned B. Rehkopf, Field Art., U.S.A., at West Point, N.Y., Jan. 29, 1909, a daughter, Jane Cheney.

MARRIED.

BIGLOW—MOSELEY.—At New Haven, Conn., Feb. 4, 1909, Mr. Ray G. Biglow and Miss Harriet Moseley, grandniece of Rear Admiral Francis A. Cook, U.S.N.

BOLLES—PETTIT.—At Hempstead, N.Y., Jan. 14, 1909,

Capt. Frank Crandall Bolles, 6th U.S. Inf., to Miss Irene Hobby Pettit.

FITCH—RICHARDS.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 2, 1909, Miss Amy Richards to Asst. Naval Constr. Edwin O. Fitch, Jr., U.S.N.

JONES—FURST.—At Baltimore, Md., Feb. 3, 1909, Lieut. Chester A. Jones, U.S.R.C.S., and Miss Virginia Furst.

PETTENGILL—PRICE.—At Seattle, Wash., Lieut. George T. Pettengill, U.S.N., to Miss Leila M. Price.

WILDRICK—JOHNSON.—At Knoxville, Tenn., Jan. 25, 1909, Mrs. Ella Barrett Johnson to Lieut. Edward W. Wildrick, Coast Art., U.S.A.

WILLIFORD—MARTIN.—At Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 29, 1908, Lieut. Forrest E. Williford, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Miss Fredrika Alston Martin.

DIED.

ALDERMAN.—Died at Lawn, Pa. Jan. 29, 1909, Asst. Surg. Charles G. Alderman, U.S.N.

HALL.—Died at New York city, Feb. 4, 1909, Capt. Harry Hall, U.S.N., retired.

FEENEY.—Died on Sunday, Jan. 31, 1909, aged sixty-two years, James Feeney, captain on the Q.M.S. General Hancock in the Governors Island service.

HEWITT.—Died at Omaha, Neb., Jan. 3, 1909, Mr. George Hewitt, brother of Lieut. John M. Hewitt, Med. Reserve Corps, U.S.A.

MCMANUS.—Died at Hudson, Iowa, January 20, 1909, Thomas P. McManus (formerly a lieutenant in the 151st Indiana Volunteers during the civil war), and father of Capt. George H. McManus, Coast Artillery Corps, U.S.A.

ROGERS.—Mrs. William Evans Rogers, who was the daughter of the late Hamilton Fish, died of pneumonia at her residence on Jan. 20, 1909. Mrs. Rogers was a sister of Stuyvesant and Hamilton Fish and of Mrs. Sidney Webster.

TUCKERMAN.—Died at Chicago, Ill., Jan. 31, 1909, Mrs. Lucius C. Tuckerman, daughter of Brig. Gen. Alfred C. Girard, U.S.A., retired.

WHEATON.—Died at 39 Pine Grove avenue, Chicago, Ill., Jan. 29, 1909, Eva A. Wheaton, sister of Major Gen. Loyd Wheaton, U.S.A., retired.

12TH N.Y.—COL. GEORGE R. DYER.

In its annual inspection and muster by War Department and state officers on Feb. 3 at the armory, the 12th N.Y., under command of Col. George R. Dyer, made, generally speaking, one of the best showings, if not the best, in its history. The inspecting officers were highly pleased at the results.

They noticed a marked improvement in the care of state property and the enlisted personnel showed improvement in appearance, discipline and general bearing. The Quartermaster's Department, under Captain Porter, was specially complimented, and he has one of the best and simplest systems of property accounting in the state.

Out of 791 officers and men on the roll there were only five absentees, which speaks volumes for the interest the members take in their organization. The utmost harmony also seemed to prevail, with the result that all were working for the interest of the 12th. Capt. H. Dorey, 4th U.S. Inf., represented the War Department, and the state was represented by Lieut. Col. G. A. Wingate and B. B. McAlpin and Surg. W. G. LeBoutillier. The official figures follow:

	Present.	Absent.	Agg.
Field and Staff.....	21	1	22
Hospital Corps.....	28	0	28
Band.....	7	0	7
Company.....	51	0	51
" B.....	87	0	87
" C.....	61	0	61
" D.....	67	1	68
" E.....	65	0	65
" F.....	58	0	58
" G.....	69	0	69
" H.....	70	3	73
" I.....	65	0	65
" K.....	53	0	53
" L.....	84	0	84
Totals.....	786	5	791

Last year the regiment had 752 officers and men present, with eight members absent.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The athletic games of the 9th N.Y. at the armory on the night of Jan. 30, were very successful and well managed. The total number of entries were 401. One thing commented upon most favorably was that the inner ring was kept clear of spectators, which assured everybody a good view of the contestants and stopped the possibility of any coaching from the track. A crowd of spectators and athletes at the start of the 60 yards dash was permitted at times to crowd out on the track, and the members of the regiment on duty at this point, made little or no effort to keep the crowd back. With W. J. Keating, a member of the Hospital Corps, a strong regimental track team is being organized, and a good place should be assured the regiment the number of points won at the M.A.L. championships, which will be held in the spring. The handsome trophy given by the 9th Regiment A.A. to the regiment scoring the largest number of points, was won by the 13th Regiment, of Brooklyn, with sixteen points to their credit. It was one of the handsomest trophies ever given for this purpose, and its beauty was commented upon most favorably by the various representatives of the regiments in New York city, Philadelphia and Jersey City. A regimental drill will be held in the armory on Wednesday, Jan. 10, preparatory to a review of the regiment at a late date in the month of February.

In a review before Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, on the night of Feb. 4, at the armory, the 3d Battery, N.Y., under command of Capt. Chauncey Matlock, made a fine display. We reserve a more extended notice for another week.

Brig. Gen. R. H. Breintnall, Adjutant General of New Jersey, has accepted an invitation from Col. William A. Spaulding, 23d N.Y., to review the regiment in the armory in Brooklyn on Wednesday night, Feb. 24. Previous to the military exercises General Breintnall and the officers who will accompany him, will be entertained by Colonel Stokes and his officers at dinner.

Major Edward H. Browne, 2d Inf., Fort Thomas, Ky., is detailed to inspect the militia of Kentucky, vice Capt. Charles D. Clay, retired, relieved.

Gen. George Moore Smith, commanding the 1st Brigade, N.G.N.Y., has received two invitations to review regiments in Brooklyn. He will review the 14th Regiment on Saturday night, Feb. 13, and on Saturday night, March 13, he will review the 23d Regiment.

Col. A. L. Smith, Subsistence Department, U.S.A., will deliver a lecture to the commissaries, quartermasters, quartermaster sergeants and mess sergeants of all the regiments of the 2d Brigade, N.G.N.Y., at the armory of the 23d Regiment in Brooklyn on Feb. 18.

Capt. Sydney Grant, of the 4th Company of the 13th N.Y., who has been unanimously elected major, vice Ashley, first joined the regiment as a private in Co. D, Aug. 2, 1881, and has always served with that command. He is known as a very popular and efficient officer, and his company is among the largest and best in the National Guard of the state. Its average strength last year was 102 officers and men, and the average strength at present, at 33 drills, parades, etc., during the year 1908, was 87 officers and men.

A proposition from the Adjutant General's Office of New York, looking toward the attendance of the 23d Regiment at the inauguration in Washington has not met with success. Col. Chauncey P. Williams, A.A.G., S.N.Y., in a communication to Colonel Stokes, a few days since, asked him if the 23d would attend the inauguration in Washington, March 4 next, at its own expense, and how many members of the regiment would make the trip, or if not wholly at its own ex-

pense, how many men would go, provided the state allowed about \$4 per man. Colonel Stokes promptly replied that the 23d had decided to take no part in the inauguration, because when the railroad rates were fixed it was found that they were so much higher than before that the total cost to the regiment would be too great, and the regiment then decided that it would take a trip on its own account somewhere next summer, and which will prove more enjoyable than a trip to Washington in raw March weather at a big expense. The 13th Regiment also refused the same offer.

At the annual muster of the 1st Battery, N.G.N.Y., Capt. John F. O'Ryan, on Feb. 2, four officers and ninety-six men of the battery were present, and only two enlisted men were absent. One officer from the Medical Department, attached to the battery was also present. Lieutenant Colonel Treat, 3d Field Art., U.S.A., represented the War Department, and Col. N. B. Thurston the state. Following the inspection Colonel Treat picked out at random an officer, non-commissioned officers and privates and instructed them to proceed with the ceremony of battery guard mount. Following this he quizzed odd men on the duties of sentinels, etc. Colonel Treat also witnessed the horse battery drill. The riding hall is small for such evolutions and owing to the fact that six horse teams were used and very high speed maintained throughout the drill, the cannoneers were mounted on horses following the pieces instead of on the timber chests. The driving showed to advantage the fine horses owned by the battery and the skillful work of the drivers. Following this driving drill an exhibition was given of the methods of longing and training horses in the battery and sub-caliber practice.

The following are announced as the figures of merit of each organization of the Connecticut National Guard for the month of December, 1908, based on drill reports of the month: Hospital Corps, 89.96; Signal Corps, 91.37; Cavalry, 97.40; Field Artillery, Battery A, 84.01; Coast Artillery Corps, 86.10; 1st Infantry, 92.44; 2d Infantry, 96.12; Separate Company, 95.38; Naval Militia, 85.26.

Ohio will take a conspicuous part in the inauguration of President-elect William H. Taft. Party lines will for the time being be thrown aside and Judson Harmon, Democratic Governor of that state, with his entire staff, will head the Ohio division of 3,000 troops. In addition the Miami Military Institute will send its full corps of cadets to take part in the parade.

"A most praiseworthy law is now being drafted by Adjutant General Stewart, of Pennsylvania," says the Inquirer of Philadelphia, "which, if enacted, will provide a long needed want in the armed forces of the state. The measure is a pension bill, which provides that upon sufficient evidence being presented to the State Militia Board, of the death of a soldier in the N.G.P., or of the state naval force, from injuries received while in the line of duty or being killed while in active service, under the orders of the governor and commander-in-chief, the board, in its wisdom, may allow a pension not exceeding \$12 per month, to the widow, minor children or other dependants. The board is to be given the power to determine when the pension shall cease. When first allowed the pension will be for not exceeding five years, but the board may, according to the necessity, extend the payment for a second five years, making ten years in all. For years past the lack of some such law has been seriously felt. Whenever a case arose in which a pension was clearly the due of some individual, it required a long and arduous special act of the legislature and was necessary to accomplish it. General Stewart has done much for the National Guard of Pennsylvania, but with the enactment of this proposed pension law he will have accomplished that which will add more to his fame than all which had gone before." This bill is certainly a wise and just one, and could well be copied by New York, and other states who leave depending families of National Guardsmen, who lose their lives incident to the service, to exist on charity or starve, while the slow process of the law is being followed.

The ball of the non-commissioned officers of the 12th N.Y., held at the armory on the night of Jan. 30, was the best event of its kind ever given by the regiment, and too much praise cannot be given to those in charge. The drill hall was beautifully decorated, in fact never in the history of the regiment has there been such an artistic display of decoration. The grand march was led by Mr. Eliza Dyer, with Mrs. Dyer, wife of Colonel Dyer, and the military march at midnight was led by Sergt. Major J. S. Adair. Varied colored lights were thrown on the marchers, which made a pretty effect. First Lieut. J. Zorn has been unanimously elected captain of Company L, vice Williams resigned.

All members or former members of the 13th and 47th Regiments, N.G.N.Y., who at any time served under General David E. Austen in those commands, and who wish to take part in the subscription dinner to be held in the armory of the 13th Regiment on Saturday night, Feb. 13, in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of the General's enlistment in the National Guard, should communicate with Major Sydney Grant, at the 13th Regiment, as soon as possible. The dinner will be served in the main drill hall, and the tickets will be one dollar each. This amount will not by any means cover the cost of the dinner, but the regiment will make good the balance necessary. From 2,500 to 3,000 diners are expected, and among them will be a number of noble military men and civilians. There will be music during the dinner, and the hall will be suitably decorated.

The 7th N.Y. has decided to go to Washington, D.C., March 4, and take part in the inaugural parade. It will go in Pullman sleepers and will use them as quarters while in Washington. The cost per man will be about \$16.

22D N.Y.—COL. WALTER B. HOTCHKIN.

At the annual dinner of the board of officers of the 22d N.Y., at the Hotel Astor, New York city, Feb. 4, Brevet Brig. Gen. Walter B. Hotchkin, colonel of the regiment, was agreeably surprised by being presented with a watch fob representing the regimental pin, with the figures "22" set in diamonds. Feb. 4, 1909, was the twenty-fifth anniversary of General Hotchkin's joining the regiment as a private in Company E, and the officers of the regiment were of the unanimous opinion that it would be a fitting time to present a token of esteem. General Hotchkin first joined the Guard as a private in the 39th Separate Company Nov. 6, 1882, was dropped Feb. 3, 1884, on removal to New York city, and joined Company E, 22d Regiment, the following day. He received the brevet of brigadier general for meritorious service of over twenty-five years, on Nov. 6, 1907. The dinner proved a very enjoyable affair, and besides the active officers, there were a number of former officers present.

The annual ball of the Non-Commissioned Officers Association to be held on the night of Feb. 11, at the armory, will be a very attractive event as usual. It will be strictly a civilian or military full dress affair. A caterer will serve refreshments, a band of fifty pieces will discourse music, and the armory will be elaborately decorated. Each woman guest will be presented with a handsome booklet.

Major General Wood, U.S.A., has granted permission to the regiment to hold its annual divine service in the chapel of Cornelius Centurion on Governors Island on Sunday, May 23. Major B. Usher has received a brevet commission of lieutenant colonel, for meritorious service of over twenty-five years. General Wood will review the regiment on Feb. 15 at its armory.

47TH N.Y.—COL. HENRY C. BARTHMAN.

The 47th N.Y., under command of Col. Henry C. Barthman, was reviewed in its armory by Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., on the night of Jan. 29, and a large audience was present despite the stormy weather. In addition to the review there was a regimental drill under command of Lieut. Col. E. E. Jannicky, and evening parade, under command of Major Harry B. Baldwin.

In the ceremony of review and parade, the regiment made a very creditable showing, and the men were steady. In the drill, however, the regiment did not do so well, and the movements lacked snap and precision. The Lieutenant Col-

onel gave his commands clearly, and it was up to the battalion and company commanders to see to their proper execution. On one occasion the entire 1st Battalion, through an apparent misunderstanding of the command, went astray.

For the review and drill the regiment was equalized into twelve companies of sixteen files front, divided into three battalions. There were quite a number of blanks in the rear ranks of companies. For the parade the companies turned out with their full strength. Accompanying General Wood capt. the standing review were Capt. G. T. Langhorne, 11th Cav.; Capt. H. Dorey, 14th Inf., A.D.C.; and Col. A. L. Smith, Sub. Dept., U.S.A. Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy was also with the reviewing officer's party, escorted around the lines by Colonel Barthman and his staff. After the regimental drill medals for long service were presented to a number of officers and men.

Quite a number of officers were present from other commands, among them being Major John B. Christoffel, 2d Brigade staff; Col. William A. Stokes, Lieut. Col. Frank H. Norton, Major Frederick A. Wells and Capt. Edward Hodges and Thomas H. Walker, 23d Regiment; Capt. Frank Dean, Francis C. E. Von Sternberg and George W. Johnson, 13th Regiment; Captain Boughton, of the 14th Regiment; Majors Robert G. Moran and John B. Christoffel, 2d Brigade staff; Capt. Cortlandt St. John, President of the 47th Regiment Veterans' Association; and Major R. L. Foster, 12th Regiment.

There was dancing after the military exercises, and the special guests were pleasantly entertained by Colonel Barthman and his officers.

CONNECTICUT.

We have received a bound copy of the interesting biennial report of Adjutant Gen. George M. Cole, of Connecticut. In addition to the officers of the seven staff departments the state force consists of one company of Signal Corps and Hospital Corps, fourteen companies of Coast Artillery, two regiments of Infantry, one troop of Cavalry, one battery of Field Artillery, one separate company of Infantry, colored, and four divisions of naval militia, an aggregate of 3,171 officers and men. Embodied in the report of General Cole is the report of General Frost, the brigade commander, on the annual encampments, and the reports of officers on the coast defense exercises, the reports of officers on duty at the joint maneuvers at Pine Camp, and reports from the state camp at Niantic.

Col. Gilbert L. Fitch, commanding the Coast Artillery Corps, during the joint exercises last summer, makes the following recommendations:

"That the next tour of duty be for a period of two weeks, and that more officers of the Regular Establishment be detailed for duty with this command."

"That the United States Government provide a building at each post for the storage of camp equipment."

"That a liberal allowance of sub-caliber ammunition be furnished in the future."

"That the very interesting lectures which were given be held immediately after the morning or afternoon drill. This would give the officers an opportunity for informal visits during the evenings with the Regular officers, and from observations I believe that they would fire away with more questions at a gathering of this nature than they would at a formal lecture."

"That range finding apparatus be installed in the eight armories occupied by this command at once, and that each company be instructed by one of the Regular officers once each month, or oftener if possible."

Capt. John Hickey, 1st Inf., in his official report on the camp of the regiment at the state rifle range, says:

"During this tour of duty all ceremonies excepting the daily guard mount were entirely eliminated, that portion of the command not taking part in rifle practice, drilling daily in extended order, having company and battalion drill in the forenoon and battalion drill again in the afternoon."

"The sanitary condition of the camp was all that could be desired, with the result that the health of the command during the encampment was most excellent."

"In my opinion this tour of duty was a most successful



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one in every respect, and although during the rifle practice every range from the 200 to the 1,000 yards, and also the skirmish runs, were busy at the same time, not a single casualty can be recorded.

"This encampment has established a most important fact (thanks to the wisdom of the Adjutant General in selecting this tour of duty for the 1st Infantry), and that is the immense advantage of sending a regiment to camp at a rifle range where every man has an opportunity to acquire the greatest of all requisites that should be attained by the soldier, i.e., the ability to shoot and shoot well."

Col. James Geddes, 2d Regiment, in his report on the joint maneuvers at Pine Camp, N.Y., says:

"In conclusion I have the honor to state that the experience has been a very valuable one for the regiment. Both officers and men have had practical lessons in all that pertains to field work. The sanitary conditions were of the best, and the rations were of a good, wholesome quality. The officers and men of this regiment will always cherish pleasant memories of the officers of the Regular Army whose names are mentioned in another part of this report that were assigned to duty with the regiment."

NEBRASKA.

Adjutant Gen. John C. Hartigan, of Nebraska, in a recent circular says:

"Feb. 12, 1909, is the centennial anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. The life of Abraham Lincoln is an inspiration to every human being born under the American flag, as his rise from the humblest station to be the chief executive of the United States is an illustration of the possibilities of the humblest citizen. Abraham Lincoln stands out in American history as the great preserver of the Nation, and was the first of our chief executives to fall by the hand of an assassin as a reward for the duty he so nobly performed. He is particularly dear to every man who has worn the uniform of a soldier of the United States as the greatest commander-in-chief of the grandest army that ever marched beneath the banners of any nation on earth, and it is meet and proper that the National Guard of the state of Nebraska should pay tribute to the memory of this great man and from his life and achievements draw inspiration and hope."

"The commanding officers of the National Guard will therefore report to the post commanders of the local posts of the Grand Army of the Republic for orders and direction in the matter of celebrating this anniversary and will in all things aid and assist in the proper observance and celebration of this day."

"The flag will be hoisted above all armories and stations of the National Guard within the state of Nebraska and remain displayed from sunrise until sunset."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

H. W. P. asks: If a soldier absented himself from his company for a period of six months during the year of 1907, and then returned and was restored to duty without trial, will he, at the end of his enlistment, have to make up that time? Answer: An enlistment is not complete until such time is made up. See A.R. 130.

G.—An honest and faithful service of twenty years in the Army entitles a soldier to admission to the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D.C. (A.R. 176.) You would not have to purchase your discharge from the Army. See A.R. 176-179, for rules governing applications.

G. H.—An honorably discharged soldier seeking civil service appointment should address Civil Service Commission, Washington, D.C., for manual of information as to examinations.

CORPORAL.—If you have had one year's service you have the privilege of applying for discharge by purchase. (See

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NEW YORK LONDON

G.O. under our Army head this week.) Whether your request would be granted would depend upon the exigencies of the Service.

A SOLDIER.—Troop K, 5th Cav., is stationed on the Island of Oahu, Hawaii. You will find addresses of all regiments in our table of Army stations on another page.

R. E. E. asks: John Brown, a veteran of the Civil War, was a married man, but had divorced his wife and she died. He then married a Miss Taylor in 1870, and in 1880 he was accidentally killed. His widow, Mrs. Taylor-Brown, in 1892, married another ex-veteran, Harding, who had been previously married twice before, both former wives dying. Harding has just died. Is his last widow, Mrs. Harding, now entitled to pension because of her marriage to John Brown in 1870? Answer: Yes; address Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D.C.

A READER asks: What enlistment period am I in? Enlisted Sept. 19, 1900; discharged Sept. 18, 1903; re-enlisted Sept. 19, 1903; discharged Feb. 15, 1905; re-enlisted Feb. 16, 1905, for foreign service; discharged Feb. 15, 1908; re-enlisted Oct. 17, 1908. Answer: Second.

B. D. B. asks: Where can I secure a copy of the Manual of the Medical Department of the U.S. Army? Answer: Apply to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

SUBSCRIBER.—You will probably not be in line for foreign service in the near future.

W. B. P.—As to subjects for examination of candidates address Attorney General's Office, through the channel. See A.R. 27 to 33 as to general qualifications.

J. W. C.—The law as to payment of six months' salary upon death in the Service will be found in the last Army Appropriation Act as follows: "That hereafter immediately upon official notification of the death from wounds or disease contracted in line of duty of any officer or enlisted man on the active list of the Army, the Paymaster General of the Army shall cause to be paid to the widow of such officer or enlisted man, or to any other person previously designated by him, an amount equal to six months' pay at the rate received by such officer or enlisted man at the date of his death, less \$75 in the case of an officer and \$35 in the case of an enlisted man. From the amount thus reserved the Quartermaster's Department shall be reimbursed for expenses of interment, and the residue, if any, of the amount reserved shall be paid subsequently to the designated person. The Secretary of War shall establish regulations requiring each officer and enlisted man to designate the proper person to whom this amount shall be paid in case of his death, and said amount shall be paid to that person from funds appropriated for the pay of the Army."

G. O. C. asks: Can a man discharged from the Navy as M.M. 1st class, re-enlist for the Seaman Gunner's School and then be detailed as ordnance machinist? (2). Can a machinist's mate, 1st class, re-enlist for submarine service or must he re-enlist and then put in an application for service on submarines, and is it necessary to have had experience with gasoline engines? Answer: There is no such rating as ordnance machinist. No man can enlist for any special service in the Navy, but he may enlist in some particular rating for which he may be qualified. See N.R. 833.

8TH INFANTRY asks: What was the loss in killed and wounded of the 8th Infantry (Regular), during the battle of San Juan? Answer: None at San Juan; 6 men killed, 1 officer and 47 men wounded at El Caney, July 1, 1898.

N. R. C. S.—Let us know what these letters represent, and we may be able to answer your query.

X. Y. Z. asks: With reference to removal of regiments to Philippine Islands as published in G.O. No. 11, H.D.E. c.s., 1909, which states that "All enlisted men below the grade of corporal who have less than four months to serve at date of departure, and who have not signified their intention to re-enlist will be transferred to other organizations." Does that mean that a private who has less than four months to serve and who wishes to go to the islands must be discharged and re-enlisted at the place where he is then serving before he can be taken, or will he be taken to the islands with his regiment to serve the unexpired portion of his enlistment, if he signifies his intention of re-enlisting in the islands with his company? Answer: No. The practice is to re-enlist the soldier, then give him his discharge.

CORPORAL asks: (1). Has a company commander a right to have a separate mess table for sergeants and leave his corporals to eat with the privates? (2). Has he a right to give them extra food from the company mess fund? Answer: (1). Yes. (2). No.

V. A. L. asks: (1). A duty soldier on forty-eight hours' pass, which excuses him from Saturday a.m. inspection, leaves his shoes in a dirty condition. Would the corporal be justified in ordering B, another duty soldier, to clean these shoes for the inspection? (2). Would he, B, be justified in making complaint in regard to above order of the corporal? Answer: (1). Yes. (2). Yes; if he first obeyed the order.

E. B. G.—The 9th Infantry will be due for foreign service in the summer of 1910.

S. S. asks: (1). A qualifies as expert rifleman in December, 1907, while taking his target practice for season 1907. He has his 1908 practice in April, 1908, and fails to requalify. To what date is he entitled to extra pay as expert rifleman, and between what dates as sharpshooter? (2). What is the difference between the terms "target year" and "target season"? Answer: (1). You are entitled to pay as expert rifleman to Dec. 31, 1908. You will be entitled to pay of sharpshooter to Dec. 31, 1909. (2). The "target year" runs from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31. The "target season" is the

particular three months designated by the commander of a department for target practice.

H. B.—The government does not act as a collection agency in the case of officers contracting debts, and the salaries of these officers are not subject to attachment. Where an officer, however, fails to pay his just obligations, complaint may be made to the War Department, and the matter be made a subject of discipline in the discretion of the military authorities.

D. A. H. asks: (1). Is there any authority by which a post adjutant direct the officers of the day to report to him (as prescribed in Par. 67, Guard Manual), during the temporary absence from the office of the C.O.? (2). Is this a duty that a post commander can delegate to his adjutant regardless of the relative rank of the latter? (3). Is it a custom of the Service that formal reports are not made if the temporary whereabouts of the C.O. are not known, and if no other officer has been designated to receive such reports? Answer: (1). The adjutant has no authority to direct the officer of the day to report to him during the temporary absence of the C.O. (2). The post commander cannot delegate to his adjutant his duty to receive the reports of the old officer of the day or the new one. He may leave with the adjutant oral or written orders in that respect. (3). Usually the commanding officer on absenting himself leaves word with the adjutant in regard to the relief of the officer of the day. The formal reports should be made and failure to do so may be made a matter of disciplinary action. If the C.O. is absent and has left no word in regard to the relief of the officer of the day the wise course is to sit down and wait until he appears. He is likely to be present or remember to perform his duty the next time.

R. H.—You made a good average, and were recommended by the board. Your chances are good in the near future.

R. W. F. asks: (1). Will the program be followed of ordering the companies of Coast Artillery to foreign service out of the 5th Artillery that have not been out of the United States? Answer: There is no such program. (2). When the 49th Company is ordered to the Philippines will it relieve the 35th Company a year from now? Answer: No. (3). Is a soldier who served one enlistment in the Volunteers entitled to a service stripe? He is now wearing a war badge, his service having been 1 year, 8 months, 22 days? Answer: If you served in Cuba and wear the Spanish War badge you should not wear the service chevron. If you served the time you name, but did not go to Cuba you can wear the service chevron. You should not wear both. (4). Does time going to the Philippines count double? Answer: "Actual service in" the Philippines. See A.R. 133.

L. S. U.—Beginning with the 21st Infantry in 1906, and ending with the 1st Infantry in 1908, the following is the order in which returning Infantry regiments arrived in the United States from the Philippines: 21st, Oct. 17, 1906; 6th, Nov. 11, 1906; 19th, June-July, 1907; 9th, Aug. 14, 1907; 16th, Sept. 17, 1907; 13th, Oct. 15, 1907; 15th, Dec. 12, 1907; 24th, March 17, 1908; 2d, April 19, 1908; 8th, May 14, 1908; 1st, June 14, 1908.

R. M. asks: Are marines who served on board U.S.S. Monocacy, in China from August, 1900, to 1902, entitled to China campaign badge? Answer: Par. (d) of S.O. 82, W.D., 1908, prescribes China campaign badges for "officers and enlisted men of the Marine Corps who served ashore in China with the Pekin relief expedition between May 24, 1900, and May 27, 1900, and the Legation Guard at Pekin." If you had ashore service you are entitled to the badge; free, if still in the Service, otherwise at an expense of 75 cents, as per answer to Subscriber in this issue.

SUBSCRIBER.—If you are still in the Navy, and had service which, according to S.O. 81, 1908, entitled you to the Spanish-American, China Relief and Philippine badges, you may secure them without cost, by application to the Bureau of Navigation, through the channel. If you are out of the Service, you may purchase them at 75 cents apiece of Bailey, Banks and Biddle Company, Philadelphia, first applying to the Bureau for authority to do so, that the Bureau may investigate your claim as to service.

B. J.—First Lieut. J. J. Lipow, C.A.C., resigned from the Service Jan. 1, 1908. His present address is unknown to us.

J. K.—At present none of the laws providing for assignments of officers to college duty carries allowances in addition to pay.

N. J. B. asks: How should a man who was discharged after three years' service in the Army, re-enlists and is granted a three months' furlough to go abroad, proceed to get a passport? Answer: You will find an excellent summary of the Passport Regulations on page 113 of the World Almanac for 1909.

F. P. H.—For information concerning Ohio National Guard in 1902 and 1903, address the Adjutant General of Ohio at Columbus.

G. P. H. asks: I enlisted April 12, 1894; discharged April 11, 1899; re-enlisted May 11, 1899; discharged May 16, 1902; re-enlisted May 17, 1902; discharged May 28, 1905; re-enlisted June 29, 1905; discharged June 19, 1908; re-enlisted Sept. 16, 1908. When discharged on June 19, 1908, I had 13 years 10 months and 20 days' service to my credit, having been absent 40 days during that enlistment. On May 11, 1908, I was serving in my fourteenth year of continuous service, and was therefore carried on the rolls as being in my fifth enlistment period. Upon re-enlisting on Sept. 16, 1908, I was still carried as being in my fifth enlistment period. Is that correct? Answer: You are entitled to the pay of the sixth enlistment period from Sept. 16, 1908.

MORO asks: On Jan. 5, 1908, an enlisted man was discharged and re-enlisted the following day for the convenience of the government. At date of said discharge he was serving in the twelfth year of continuous service; his enlistment would ordinarily have expired May 13, 1908. On May 11, 1908, he actually had served continuously for 11 years 11 months and 28 days. This service being divided by three on May 11, 1908, gave the soldier credit for his fourth period, of which he had actually completed 2 years 11 months and 28 days. As the pay bill is now in arrears this soldier will not receive credit for his fifth enlistment period until again re-enlisting, which, under usual circumstances, will not occur before Jan. 6, 1911, thus he having served from May 14, 1905, to Jan. 5, 1911, as his fourth enlistment period. If the present interpretation as cited above is correct (which is so considered as the soldier referred to is being paid accordingly), an injustice to a number of men becomes apparent and something in their behalf should be done. Answer: You state the case correctly. There is an injustice done in certain cases in converting continuous service into enlistment period. The law was made, however, for the good of the greatest number. The trouble you point out cannot be helped, although it is an injustice and a hardship.

X. Y. Z.—You are on the list for ordnance sergeant, and will probably be appointed in the near future. You can count on an appointment, but we cannot say how long you will have to wait.

STATE COLLEGE.—Patrick R. Cleburne, who was a major general in the Confederate Army and was killed at the battle of Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864, was born in County Cork, Ireland, 1828; studied medicine for a time at Trinity College, England, ran away from home and served several years in the British army. In 1855 he emigrated to the United States and settled in Helena, Ark., where he studied law and subsequently practiced. He enlisted in the Confederate service as a private at the outbreak of the war, but by March, 1862, rose to the rank of brigadier general. He commanded a brigade at the battle of Shiloh; was wounded at Perryville, October, 1862; was promoted to brigadier general in December, 1862. Was distinguished for gallantry at Murfreesboro, and at Chickamauga earned the title of "Stonewall of the West." Subsequently was a division commander under Johnston and a corps commander under Hood. He met his death at Franklin, while leading a charge on the Federal works. The biographical sketch by General Gordon, in Southern Historical Society Papers, Vol. XVIII (Richmond, 1889), may contain a picture of Cleburne.

G. B. S.—Col. Joseph H. Donist, Major Edwin P. Andrus and Percy E. Tripp, Chaplain John A. Mills, Capt. C. H. Conrad, Jr., and Roy B. Harper, of the 3d U.S. Cavalry, are all stationed at Fort Clark, Texas.

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MADISON BARRACKS.

Madison Barracks, N.Y., Feb. 1, 1909.

On Saturday afternoon Lieut. and Mrs. C. L. Mitchell gave a reception to meet Lieut. and Mrs. Edwin Gunner (née Spurgin), who have arrived after an extended trip through the East. The dining-room was profusely decorated in smilax and red carnations, festooned from the chandeliers. Mrs. Knox served at the punch table, Mrs. Maghee poured tea and Mrs. Sweeney served chocolate. Mrs. Gunner was handsomely gowned in old rose Liberty satin. Mrs. Mitchell wore a white lingerie gown.

On Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Alford gave a large "five hundred" party to announce the engagement of her daughter, Ida Alford, to Lieut. Dean Halford, 22d Inf. While Miss Alford was being congratulated the band struck up Mendelssohn's wedding march. The house was very prettily decorated for the occasion. The first prize was won by Mrs. Gose, a pretty bag. The consolation prize was won by Mrs. Cochran and the booby by Mrs. Sweeney. Delicious refreshments were served.

On Tuesday evening Lieut. W. E. Mills gave a delightful bowling party. The Misses Dickinson, Alford, Kent, Paulding, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Sanford, Lieutenants Mills, Moorman, Mitchell and Dr. Slater were present. After bowling supper was served at Lieutenant Mills's house. On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Cochran, sr., gave an informal tea. Mrs. Reichmann and her mother, Mrs. Vanderlip; Mrs. McCammon, Mrs. Burt, Mrs. Sweeney, Mrs. Dent; Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. Moorman, Mrs. Mills and Mrs. Alford were present. On Wednesday afternoon Miss Elizabeth Nelson celebrated her fifth anniversary by giving a very nice party to Louise Cochran, Lucille Burt, Ellen Knox, Elizabeth Sweeney, Masters "Buster" Gose and Curtis Maxey. Miss Nelson was the recipient of many pretty gifts.

On Wednesday evening Mrs. Knox gave a hop in the dance hall for her guests, Miss Dickinson of Fredericksburg, Va., and for Lieut. and Mrs. Gunner. Mrs. Gunner was exquisitely gowned in a blue crepe de chine, Miss Dickinson in a pink crepe de chine, and Mrs. Knox in black net. The hop-room was prettily decorated in flags and evergreens. Large clusters of grapes decorated the punch bowl. After the hop a delightful supper was served at Mrs. Knox's. Among those present were: Major and Mrs. Reichmann, Capt. and Mrs. Miller, Capt. and Mrs. Friswell, Mrs. Paulding, Mrs. Dent and Mrs. Faison. On Thursday evening Mrs. Maghee gave a large "five hundred" party of ten tables in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Gunner. The house was decorated in smilax and flowers. The first prize was won by Mrs. C. J. Nelson, a handsome cut-glass bon-bon dish; Lieutenant Mitchell captured the gentlemen's first prize, a pretty emergency case; the ladies' booby prize, a pretty book, was won by Mrs. Friswell; the gentleman's booby, a brass match safe, was awarded to Captain Miller. The refreshments were delicious. On Friday evening the Five Hundred Club met at Mrs. Rutherford's. The first prize, a pretty plate, was won by Mrs. Alford. Miss Dickinson won the consolation, a "five hundred" set, and Mrs. Patterson the booby, a fine pack of cards.

The eight officers chosen for the bowling match with the Black River Club of Watertown were: Lieutenants Mitchell, Mills, Colonel Paulding, Lieutenants Nelson, Rutherford, Burt, French and Sanford. On Friday evening they were tendered a large dinner by the Black River Club. Afterward the match took place and the officers were badly beaten.

Mrs. Sweeney leaves Thursday to join Lieutenant Sweeney, who is inspecting the militia of Pennsylvania. Capt. and Mrs. Cochran have returned from New York, where they have been attending the automobile show. Mrs. Reichmann entertained Friday evening informally with a bridge party. Dainty refreshments were served. Captain Miller has left to inspect the militia of Massachusetts. Captain Hay has returned from Oswego, where he was a witness before a G.C.M. He was accompanied by his wife and child.

FORT WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

Fort William H. Harrison, Mont., Jan. 31, 1909.

Last week's social round was ended at midnight Saturday by a jolly assemblage at Capt. J. L. Hunt's, when some twenty-five friends from the garrison and town were asked to meet Mrs. Kennedy, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Bonnycastle, for the past two months. The proverbial "Hunt chafing-dish rarebit," which has now become a classic, was the center of attention at supper, and even surpassed its former self in every degree of delicacy. Mrs. Kennedy left for her home, Louisville, Ky., last Monday night, but Miss Kennedy will remain as a guest of Capt. and Mrs. Bonnycastle until April.

Lieut. H. G. Davids, who has just recovered from a severe attack of bronchitis, left on Tuesday evening for a short visit in the North, and will probably go East to Washington before the end of his leave.

Mrs. Hunt entertained the "I. T.s." on Tuesday afternoon, when a plan was fully discussed and accepted looking to a unique affair in the summer for the benefit of a well-known charity, and for which the ladies have begun work with enthusiasm.

The enlisted men gave their monthly hop at the gymnasium on Wednesday evening, which in point of good management reflected the greatest credit upon those in charge of these entertainments.

The Bridge Club held its weekly meeting last Thursday at Major Ford's and the successful scores for the month were announced. Colonel Mann carried off the first prize, with a count of 3,500 points, and again the Ryther family came to the front, but in this instance it was Mrs. Ryther, who walked off with the second prize, having scored 3,385 points. An unusually handsome supper was arranged by Mrs. Ford as a consolation for those low down in their minds and scores.

The town has been exceptionally gay for this season of the

year (which is not the "social season"), because of the meeting of state legislature. Teas and receptions have been in order for the past fortnight and officers and ladies have been guests at many functions. A concert was given by the band last Friday evening at the gymnasium, when for the first time one could judge by indoor results of the good work which Leader Joseph Trusty is doing with his musicians. The program offered a higher order of music than has been heretofore attempted, and such composers as Wagner, Massenet and Grieg were excellently interpreted.

The latest addition to the garrison is the family of Lieut. R. O. Ragsdale, 3d Inf., who has the detail of recruiting officer in Helena. Lieutenant Ragsdale has moved into the quarters lately occupied by Dr. Slayter.

BOSTON HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Warren, Mass., Feb. 3, 1909.

There has been recently organized a camp of United Spanish War Veterans at Fort Warren, to be known as Camp Alfred C. Alford. A majority of officers and enlisted men eligible have joined. Mr. Charles Aldrich, of Boston, gave a luncheon in honor of Mrs. Samuel Allen, of Fort Warren, at the Mayflower Club, on Tuesday. Among the ladies present were several others of the Army; Mrs. U. S. Grant, 3d, Mrs. Burr, and Mrs. George A. Wildrick, wife of Lieutenant Wildrick, of Fort Constitution, N.H. Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Stevens, of Fort Warren entertained at dinner at the Touraine on Saturday, Jan. 30, for Col. and Mrs. Samuel Allen, followed by a theater party to see the "Follies of 1908."

Major and Mrs. O. L. Straub, of Fort Strong, gave another in the series of dinners they are giving, on the night of Friday, Jan. 29, in honor of Col. and Mrs. Patterson, of Fort Banks. The other guests were Capt. and Mrs. William Forse, Capt. and Mrs. Francis Lomax and Lieut. and Mrs. Alexander G. Gillespie.

Lieut. and Mrs. Geoffrey Bartlett, of Fort Banks, entertained again at dinner on Wednesday evening, Feb. 3, in compliment to Miss Patterson. The other guests were Miss Ashburn, Lieut. and Mrs. Guy L. Gearhart, Lieut. Earl Biscoe and George W. Morrow. Lieut. and Mrs. Gearhart were hosts for the Fort Banks Bridge Club, Thursday evening, Jan. 28, at their quarters. The same evening, Col. and Mrs. Allen entertained all the officers and ladies of Fort Warren at a delightful bowling party, followed by a delicious supper, at their quarters.

Thursday afternoon the ladies of Fort Warren went on the new boat, the Anderson, to call at Forts Revere and Andrews. Lieut. and Mrs. Geoffrey Bartlett spent Sunday in New Bedford. Col. and Mrs. Allen gave a small dinner and theater party in town Saturday night, to see "Marcelle." Mrs. Gillespie, a sister of Captain Lomax, is visiting Capt. and Mrs. Lomax at Fort Andrews. Miss Margaret Skillings has recently been the guest of Mrs. Thomas A. Clark at Fort Revere, for a few days. Mr. Harry Matthews, son of Captain Matthews, of Fort Andrews, has been spending about two weeks as the guest of his parents; he is at Highland Falls, preparing to enter West Point.

Miss Frances Newcomb, daughter of Col. Warren P. Newcomb and niece of Mrs. Charles Aldrich, of Boston, was the guest of honor at a luncheon, given at the Mayflower Club, Boston, on Tuesday, Feb. 2. Among the guests was Miss Ethel Allen, of Fort Warren. Miss Patterson, of Fort Banks, gave a luncheon on Thursday afternoon in compliment to Mrs. E. H. Close, of Boston; others present were Miss Ashburn, Mrs. Farr and Col. and Mrs. Patterson. Dr. and Mrs. Farr are at Fort Banks, temporarily, in place of Dr. Ashburn, who is in St. Louis. Miss Ethel Allen was a guest for the week end of Mrs. Charles Aldrich, of Boston, at her country place, Kendal Green, Mass.

Mrs. Adna G. Clarke, of Fort Warren (Birdie Baxter Clarke), has in the January number of Lippincott's some very amusing Army verses, entitled "The Bum Bugler." Mrs. Hart, wife of Ordnance Sergeant Hart, of Fort Warren, is critically ill at a Boston Hospital. The child born to them is dead.

The largest and most attractive masquerade dance ever given by the enlisted men of the harbor was held at Fort Warren Wednesday evening, Jan. 27. The crowd from Hull and the city was very large. Four prizes were given; one for the most complete and perfect woman's costume; one for the most perfect costume worn by a man; and two other prizes for the most ridiculous man and woman. Mrs. Thord, wife of Quartermaster Sergeant Thord, of Fort Warren, won the prize for the most perfect lady's costume; she was a cow-girl, complete in every detail.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., Feb. 2, 1909.

Col. and Mrs. Gardner were hosts at a very elaborate dinner Saturday night given in honor of Gov. and Mrs. Shallenberger, parents of Lieutenant Shallenberger, of this regiment. Covers were laid for ten, the other guests being Gen. and Mrs. Hayes, Capt. and Mrs. "Jack" Hayes, Lieut. Martin Shallenberger and Miss Alma Higgins.

Capt. and Mrs. G. E. Ball have as a house guest Miss Lucille Kitson, of St. Paul, who arrived from Fort Leavenworth Saturday.

Gen. and Mrs. Hayes, Capt. and Mrs. Ball and Capt. and Mrs. "Jack" Hayes were dinner guests of Major and Mrs. Johnston Thursday night. Lieutenant Shallenberger and Miss Colt won the prizes for high scores at the bowling party given by Capt. and Mrs. Ball Tuesday night. Afterward a chafing-dish supper was enjoyed at Captain Ball's quarters.

Capt. and Mrs. Gohn, Captain Warfield, Lieutenants Drury, Short, McCune, Brown and Michaelis, Mesdames Bennett, Ball, Hayes, Crimmins, Bullock and the Misses Colt, Johnston, Higgins and Plummer, from this post, were among those attending Gen. and Mrs. Carter's reception Saturday afternoon. Col. W. B. Davis, chief surgeon of the department, was a guest of Capt. and Mrs. Van Dusen at dinner Tuesday night. Captain Warfield was host at a theater party, witnessing "The Servant in the House" at the Boyd theater, Monday night. His guests were: Major and Mrs. Johnston, Lieutenant Drury and the Misses Johnston and Higgins. Mrs. R. J. West and children arrived to-day from Fort Leavenworth to join Lieutenant West, who has been here since his return from the Philippines in December. Lieut. C. R. W. Morison has resigned as adjutant of the 3d Battalion and Lieutenant Shean has been appointed in his stead.

Capt. and Mrs. Guyer entertained at cards for the Misses Johnston and Higgins Wednesday night. The guests were: Major and Mrs. Johnston, Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Bennett, Lieutenants Short and Nulsen. Miss Alma Higgins, who has been the guest of Miss Genevieve Johnston since the holidays, left Sunday for her home in St. Louis. Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Bennett, Captain Ridenour and Mrs. Blackmore, of Cincinnati, were guests of Col. and Mrs. Gardner at dinner Monday evening. Capt. and Mrs. Ball entertained the Post Card Club at their quarters last night, the honor guest being Miss Kitson, of St. Paul.

Capt. and Mrs. Gohn gave a dinner-dance in honor of Miss Alma Higgins, of St. Louis, last Thursday at their quarters, when their guests numbered sixteen of the younger set of the post and from Omaha.

Col. and Mrs. William B. Davis left Sunday for San Francisco en route to the Philippines. Lieut. and Mrs. McMillan entertained at dinner Friday night, their guests being Capt. and Mrs. Guyer, Lieutenants Fooks and Brown and the Misses Johnston and Higgins. Miss Genevieve Johnston and Miss Alma Higgins were the guests of honor at a card party given by Miss Connell, of Omaha, Monday afternoon, and at a luncheon at the Omaha Club, Friday afternoon, at which their hosts were Miss Helen Ribbel, of Omaha. Covers were laid for twelve. Lieut. Frederick Rogers, recently appointed from civil life, has been assigned to Co. E at this post.

Capt. and Mrs. Crimmins were hosts at dinner Wednesday night, when their guests were: Gen. and Mrs. Hayes, Major and Mrs. Johnston, Capt. and Mrs. "Jack" Hayes and Lieutenant Harvey. Captain Warfield had the misfortune to strain the ligaments of his leg last week and was not able to take



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NO STOPPING NO HONING

part in the weekly practice march of the regiment yesterday. Lieut. R. W. Kingman, recently promoted, has been reassigned to this regiment and has been appointed adjutant of the 1st Battalion. Lieutenant Hilgard has been transferred to Co. K.

FORT OMAHA.

Fort Omaha, Neb., Feb. 1, 1909.

Fort Omaha and the vicinity were visited by one of the severest hurricanes, accompanied with snow and rain, that has been known for the past thirty-seven years, or since any record has been kept by the Weather Bureau. The storm was ushered in by a thunder and lightning prelude and by ten p.m. the velocity of the wind was sixty-six miles an hour. The damage to the post was to several large glazed window lights in the balloon house, shutters, storm doors and some slate from the roofs of the officers' quarters. But a well-informed real estate man vouched for the item that the storm loss in Omaha in broken glass, torn awnings, disabled chimneys and tattered porches will amount to \$25,000.

Lieut. and Mrs. William N. Haskell gave an informal dance in the post gymnasium, which was well attended. The guests from the city were: Mr. and Mrs. Sprague, Capt. and Mrs. Will Cowin, Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Miss Mary Galbraith, Miss Louise Kennedy, Miss Valentine, Miss Eugenia Whitmore, Miss Almee Gilmore, Mr. Paul Beaton, Mr. C. D. Fowler, and from the post Captain Chandler, Lieutenants Ware and Jeunet. Music and refreshments concluded the evening's pleasure, and it is rumored that a series of dances will be given in the near future.

Omaha business men are jubilant over the announcement that contracts for \$75,000 worth of Army supplies have been awarded by the Quartermaster's Department, mostly to local concerns, for hardware, clothing and stationery for the nine posts in the Department of the Missouri. The government has authorized the construction of four new buildings for this post at an approximate cost of \$60,000, to include a set of double barracks for two companies of the Signal Corps.

The notification received lately by Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, now in command of the Department of the Missouri, that he is to be ordered to the Philippine Islands, came as a great surprise to his friends, for the General and his family had just settled in the Gould Deitz mansion with the expectation of remaining some time. He is to sail on the transport leaving San Francisco March 5. It is said that General Morton, former commander of the Department, will now remain as the commandant of the Department of the Missouri.

Lieut. E. Alexis Jeunet, 13th Inf., but attached to the Signal Corps, is at the post visiting his friend, Captain Chandler. Lieutenant Jeunet has just returned from Alaska, where he has been superintending the erection of several wireless stations in that bleak country, and to that place he will again return after a short visit in the East. At the Leavenworth schools he showed special ability and aptitude for the electrical work of the Signal Corps and has been specially selected to oversee the erection of the wireless stations.

Lieutenants Bishop and Neal, of the Navy, entertained at luncheon at the Henshaw last Wednesday. The guests were: Miss Louise Kennedy, of Fort Omaha; Miss Valentine, of Omaha, and Dr. and Mrs. McMillan, of Fort Crook. The party, after the lunch, attended the Orpheum theater. Lieut.

and Mrs. James S. Kennedy entertained at luncheon for Lieutenant Jeunet. Covers were laid for Miss Florence Olmstead, Miss Louise Kennedy, Lieutenant Jeunet, Captain Chandler, Lieutenant Ware and Lieut. and Mrs. Kennedy. Capt. and Mrs. Otto A. Nesmith gave a theater party for Gen. and Mrs. Morton, Col. and Mrs. Evans, to see "The Servant in the House" at the Boyd theater, as one of the principal characters was an old friend of Mrs. Nesmith. The party had considerable difficulty in reaching the post after the performance, as the severe storm was at its height and nearly lifted the large passenger wagon off the wheels.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 29, 1909.

A very pretty tea was given on Saturday at the Fairmont by Mr. and Mrs. Richard William Davis. Twenty guests were seated at the handsomely decorated table, which was adorned with orchids in dainty tones of pink and mauve and pale pink carnations; while the place of each girl guest invited to meet the guest of honor, Miss Marjorie Sheppard, the sister of Mrs. Edward C. Long, was marked with a corsage bouquet of orchids. The guests were: Miss Violet Hickey, of Victoria, the guest of Miss Marjorie Sheppard; Miss Sheppard, Miss Mabel Gregory, Capt. and Mrs. Edward C. Long, Coast Art.; Lieut. Eugene B. Walker, Miss Maria Marvin, Lieut. William P. Currier, Coast Art.; Miss Amalia Simpson, Mr. M. Cropper, Lieut. Carroll W. Neal, Field Art.; Miss Doris Wilshire, Lieut. Henry T. Burgin, Coast Art.; Miss Erna Herman, Lieut. Thurman, H. Bane, Lieut. Emil P. Pierson.

The hop committee for the winter consists of Capt. Sterling P. Adams, 14th Cav.; Capt. Henry R. Casey, Thomas Q. Ashburn and Edward C. Long, C.A.C., and Lieut. E. E. Pritchett, Field Art. The series of dances began on Jan. 13 and will continue on alternate Wednesdays the remainder of the season. The committee has issued the edict that while the dances are to be delightfully informal, strict supervision will be maintained over the issuance of invitations and in future the cards of the guests are to be presented at the door.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Man were at home to a few of their friends one day this week at their apartments on Greene street in the city. Capt. and Mrs. Cornelius C. Smith and Capt. and Mrs. Aubrey Lippincott, 14th Cav., were among the guests. Capt. William H. Waldron, Signal Corps, is at the Jefferson.

The changes at this garrison and bay posts will leave a vacancy or two to be filled. Major John W. Ruckman, Coast Art., has been ordered to command Fort Baker, and Major Gustave W. S. Stevens has been ordered to command Fort Miley, leaving two fire commands here vacant. It is supposed that Major Elisha S. Benton, who leaves Fort Miley, will take one of the fire commands. Lieut. Col. Frederick Marsh has control of a second, and the third is still without a commander. Major Daniel W. Ketcham is still temporarily acting adjutant, pending the ability of Capt. Edward G. Davis to take charge. Captain Davis recently underwent an operation for the foot and is now able to be about on crutches. Major Ketcham will prepare for departure on the February transport to the command of Subig Bay. Capt. Henry T. Ferguson is to report to the 21st Infantry, stationed at Fort Logan, Colo. Mrs. Ferguson and her two sons will remain here a few weeks,



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prior to the departure of the regiment to their new station in Honolulu.

Capt. Raymond W. Briggs, 6th F.A., stationed at Fort Riley, is staying with his sister-in-law, Mrs. James F. Brady, here to serve as a witness in the Federal Court. He was here at the time of the earthquake disaster and gave valuable assistance on the dynamiting line, of which Capt. LeVert Coleman was in charge. Gen. C. L. Marsh, of Knosburg Falls, Va.; Col. Henry O. Clark, of East Orange, N.J.; and W. H. Allen, of Burlington, Vt., all veterans of the 5th Regiment, Vermont Volunteers, in the Civil War, are at the Fairmont. It has been their custom for many years to meet for a reunion in different states. General Marsh is accompanied by Mrs. Marsh, and Colonel Clark by his wife and three daughters.

The central committee of the Army and Navy Club is pushing its efforts to secure a membership of one hundred as soon as possible. Meanwhile location for a clubhouse is being sought. The intention is that the club shall be a residential one, for the accommodation of both local members and those en route.

Lieut. George C. Mullen, retired, professor of military science and tactics at the St. Matthew's Military School, Burlington, was in the city this week.

On Thursday Mrs. John A. Lundeen gave a bridge party, followed by a tea. The decorations were in pink, most beautiful carnations and roses. Mrs. Lundeen was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Edwin G. Davis, who poured tea; Mrs. C. C. Smith at the ice-cream table; Mrs. William H. Tobin and Miss Marie Lundeen.

Completing a voyage of 14,331 miles, through two oceans and the Strait of Magellan and twice across the equator, the Lighthouse Flotilla, under the command of Capt. Albert Mertz, U.S.N., consisting of three new lightships and three tenders for service on the Pacific Coast, arrived in the harbor this week, having left New York 125 days previously.

Capt. and Mrs. Thomas Q. Ashburn are entertaining Miss Floyd, of Kentucky, in their home. Pay Director Ray, U.S.N., and Mrs. Ray are staying at the Fairmont, as Pay Director Ray has completed his tour at Mare Island. He and Mrs. Ray leave shortly for the East.

Capt. and Mrs. Samuel Vinton Ham gave a dinner on Tuesday evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Keyes, of Salt Lake City, and Miss Hinchman, of Indianapolis. Col. and Mrs. John A. Lundeen were among the guests. On Tuesday a theater party, consisting of Lieut. and Mrs. George E. Turner, Miss Marie Lundeen and Lieut. Edward E. Pritchett, was at the Van Ness to see Sothern in "The American Cousin"; supper followed at Tait's.

Major and Mrs. John W. Ruckman were among those who attended the reception tendered to Bishop and Mrs. W. F. Nichols on Wednesday evening, in the city. Dr. Elwood Worster, of Boston, was also a guest. The hop-room in the club Wednesday evening was nicely filled with the usual members of the garrison and also several guests from the city. Mrs. William Tobin entertained Col. and Mrs. Lundeen at dinner on Saturday.

FORT APACHE.

Fort Apache, Ariz., Jan. 27, 1909.

Capt. James Longstreet entertained the little folks of the post Saturday evening, Jan. 16. Music was furnished by the new Troop E phonograph, to which the children danced and played games and had a thoroughly happy evening. The Chaplain gave a stereopticon lecture in the chapel Tuesday evening, which was largely attended and very much enjoyed.

The Friday Evening Bridge Club held its initial meeting with Dr. and Mrs. Kienliff. The evening was voted a great success, every one in the post being present.

Major Wales, Captain Longstreet and Victor Wales have just come in from a short hunting trip, bringing back quantities of duck. Game has been very plentiful recently, the post being well supplied with venison, turkey and duck.

The hop-room was the scene of a pretty dance Saturday evening. Troop H orchestra furnished most attractive music and a delicious supper was served.

THE ARMY.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Philippines Division—Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., in temporary command. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Major Gen. William P. Duvall, U.S.A., is ordered to command, and will sail Feb. 15, 1909, from San Francisco, Cal. Department of Luzon—Brig. Gen. A. L. Mills, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Brig. Gen. W. H. Carter ordered to command. Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. Charles L. Hodges, U.S.A. Hqrs., Iloilo, P.I. Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts, U.S.A., ordered to command. Department of Mindanao—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., ordered to command.

Department of California—Major Gen. John F. Weston, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal.

Department of the Colorado—Brig. Gen. Earl D. Thomas, U.S.A. Hqrs., Denver, Colo.

Department of the Columbia—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

Department of Dakota—Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn. Brig. Gen. Winfield S. Edgerly, U.S.A.

Department of the East—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y.

Department of the Gulf—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts, U.S.A.

Army of Cuban Pacification—Hqrs., Havana, Cuba. Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., commanding.

Department of the Lakes—Major Gen. F. D. Grant, U.S.A. Hqrs., new Federal building, Chicago, Ill.

Department of the Missouri—Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. Charles Morton, U.S.A.

Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas.

ENGINEERS.

Band, and Cos. E and H, Washington Bks., D.C.; Hqrs. 1st Battalion and Co. A, Honolulu, H.I.; B, Vancouver Bks., Wash., will go to Washington, D.C., for station in April, 1909; C and D, Manila, P.I., to sail for U.S. July 15, 1909, to be stationed at Washington Barracks, D.C.; F and G, Havana, Cuba, arrived Oct., 1906. Will sail for the United States April 1, 1909; F will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for station on April 25, and G will take station at Washington Barracks, until the latter part of April, when it will sail from San Francisco May 5 for station at Honolulu, and relieve Co. A, which will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., for station. I, K, L and M, Ft.

Leavenworth, Kas.; E and H will sail for Manila June 5, 1909.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

A, Ft. Russell, Wyo.; B, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; C, Washington Bks., D.C.; D, Manila, P.I.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Brig. Gen. James Allen, Chief Signal Officer.

Hqrs., Washington, D.C.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, D and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; E, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; I, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; F and L, Manila; F, arrived Nov. 2, 1905, and L, March 2, 1905; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.; arrived P.I., June 2, 1906; to sail for U.S. Jan. 15, 1910, and go to Ft. Des Moines, Ia.

2d Cav.—Entire regiment Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

3d Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Clark, Texas, and Troops K and L, at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; Troops I and M, Ft. Wingate, N.M.

4th Cav.—Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Snelling, Minn. Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade.

5th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Island of Oahu, Hawaii; E, F and G, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; H, Ft. Duchesne, Utah.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines; to sail for United States Dec. 15, 1909; Hqrs., band and one squadron to go to Ft. Walla Walla, Wash., six troops to Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and two troops to Boise Barracks, Idaho.

7th Cav.—Ft. Riley, Kas.

8th Cav.—Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, I, K and L, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troop E, Ft. Russell, Wyo.; Troops F and G, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; Troops E and H, Ft. Apache, Ariz.

9th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, H, I, K, L and M, Manila; M, arrived Sept. 1, 1908, and the other companies May 31, 1907; will sail for U.S. May 15, 1909, and go to Ft. Russell, Wyo.; Troop G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

10th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K and L, Manila, P.I.; Hqrs. arrived in March, 1907; A, C, D, E, F, G, H, K and L, arrived in P.I. April 2, 1907, and B and I, July 3, 1907; will sail for U.S. May 1, 1909, and go to Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.; M, Ft. Riley, Kas.

11th Cav.—Hqrs., and I, K, L and M, Pinar del Rio, Cuba; E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba. Hqrs. arrived in Cuba Oct. 15, 1906. Will go to Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., for station, sailing from Cuba Feb. 26. A, B, C and D, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt. Will go to Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., for station about June, 1909.

12th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga. Hqrs. and ten troops to sail for Manila April 5, 1909, and two troops July 5, 1909.

13th Cav.—Hqrs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Myer, Va.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; to sail for Manila March 5, 1909.

14th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; E, F, G, H, I and M, Presidio, S.F., Cal.; K and L, Boise Bks., Idaho. Hqrs. and ten troops ordered to sail for Manila Nov. 5, 1909, and two troops March 5, 1910.

15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, Ft. Myer, Va.; I and K, at Ft. Myer until March 5; L and M, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt. Will proceed to Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., for station—two troops in March and two in July, 1909.

Hqrs., band and 1st and 3d Squadrons, 15th Cav., to sail from Cuba Feb. 12, 1909, to be stationed at Ft. Myer, Va., Sheridan, Ill., and Leavenworth, Kas.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Art. (Light)—Hqrs., A, B and C, Ft. Still, O.T.; D, E and F, Presidio, S.F., Cal.

2d Art. (Mountain)—Hqrs., A, B, C, E and F, Ft. Russell, Wyo. Battery D, Manila, P.I., arrived July, 1908.

Field, staff and band, hqrs., field and 2d Battalion, 2d Field Art. and Batteries E and F, ordered to sail for Manila from New York Feb. 15; Batteries A and B, to sail from Cuba en route to Ft. Russell, Wyo., Feb. 26.

3d Art. (Light)—Hqrs., A, B and C, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; D, E, F, Ft. Myer, Va.; Battery F sails from Cuba for Ft. Myer, Feb. 12, 1909.

4th Art. (Mountain)—Hqrs., A, B, Vancouver Bks.; C, D, Manila; C, arrived March 4, 1907, and D, May 31, 1907; E and F, Ft. Sheridan, Ill. Hqrs., and staff, 2d Battalion, and Batteries E and F, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo. Hqrs., field and staff, provisional battalion, Batteries C and D, to sail from Manila for U.S. April 15, 1909, and to be stationed at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

5th Art. (Light)—Hqrs., A, B, C and F, Manila, P.I.; Hqrs. and band arrived in Manila Oct. 9, 1907; A and B arrived March 8, 1908; F, arrived March 4, 1907; Battery F, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; E, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; D, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; Hqrs., field and staff, to sail from Manila for U.S. April 15, 1909, and to be stationed at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

6th Art. (Horse)—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, Ft. Riley, Kas. *On detached service in Cuba.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, Chief of Coast Artillery.

Company and Station. Company and Station.

1st. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. 1st. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

3d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 3d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

4th. Ft. DuPont, Del. 4th. Ft. DuPont, Del.

5th. Ft. Williams, Me. 5th. Ft. Williams, Me.

6th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

7th. Ft. Banks, Mass. 7th. Ft. Banks, Mass.

8th. Ft. Preble, Me. 8th. Ft. Preble, Me.

9th. Ft. Warren, Mass. 9th. Ft. Warren, Mass.

10th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. 10th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.

11th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. 11th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.

12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

13th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 13th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

14th. Ft. Greble, R.I. 14th. Ft. Greble, R.I.

15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

17th. Ft. Washington, Md. 17th. Ft. Washington, Md.

18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. 18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.

19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.

20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

21st. Ft. Howard, Md. 21st. Ft. Howard, Md.

22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

23d. Ft. McKinley, Me. 23d. Ft. McKinley, Me.

24th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 24th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

25th. Ft. Miley, Cal. 25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.

26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. 26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal. 28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.

29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

30th. Ft. Worden, Wash. 30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.

32d. Ft. Baker, Cal. 32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.

33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash. 33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.

34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore. 34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.

35th. Manila, Arrived May 5, 1908.

36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

37th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 37th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

38th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 38th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

39th. Ft. DeSoto, Fla. 39th. Ft. DeSoto, Fla.

40th. Ft. Howard, Md. 40th. Ft. Howard, Md.

41st. Ft. Monroe, Va. 41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.

42d. Ft. Mott, N.J. 42d. Ft. Mott, N.J.

43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

44th. Ft. Washington, Md. 44th. Ft. Washington, Md.

45th. Ft. DuPont, Del. 45th. Ft. DuPont, Del.

46th. Ft. Strong, Mass. 46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.

47th. Ft. Hunt, Va. 47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.

48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

49th. Ft. Williams, Me. 49th. Ft. Williams, Me.

50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

Ordered to sail for Manila Feb. 15, 1909.

51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. Or-

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97th. Ft. Adams, R.I. 139d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 134th. Ft. Michie, N.Y.
99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. 135th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 136th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 137th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
102d. Ft. Adams, R.I. 138th. Ft. Mott, N.J.
103d. Ft. Howard, Md. 139th. Ft. DuPont, Del.
104th. Ft. Washington, Md. 140th. Ft. Howard, Md.
105th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 141st. Ft. McHenry, Md.
106th. Ft. Worden, Wash. 142d. Ft. McHenry, Md.
107th. Ft. Preble, Me. 143d. Ft. Washington, Md.
108th. Ft. Worden, Wash. 144th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
109th. Ft. Greble, R.I. 145th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
110th. Ft. Adams, R.I. 146th. Ft. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
111th. Ft. Dade, Fla. 147th. Ft. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
112th. Ft. DuPont, Del. 148th. Ft. Baker, Cal.
113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 149th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 150th. Ft. Ward, Wash.
115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal. 151st. Ft. Reverse, Wash.
116th. Ft. Screven, Ga. 152d. Ft. Banks, Mass.
117th. Ft. Adams, R.I. 153d. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
118th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 154th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
119th. Ft. Mott, N.J. 155th. Ft. Williams, Me.
120th. Ft. Strong, Mass. 156th. Ft. Constitution, N.H.
121st. Key West Bks., Fla. 157th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
122d. Key West, Fla. Will 158th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
take station at Ft. Hamil- 159th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
ton, N.Y., about March 1, 160th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
1909. 161st. Ft. Barry, Cal.
123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 162d. Key West, Bks., Fla.
124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass. 163d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 164th. Ft. Jackson, Bks., La.
126th. Ft. Worden, Wash. 165th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
127th. Ft. Fremont, S.C. 166th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
128th. Ft. McHenry, Md. 167th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
129th. Ft. Adams, R.I. 168th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
130th. Ft. Adams, R.I. 169th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
131st. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 170th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
132d. Ft. Trumbull, Conn. *Mine companies.

Coast Artillery Corps bands—1st, Ft. Moultrie, S.C.; 2d, Ft. Williams, Me.; 3d, Presidio S.F., Cal.; 4th, Ft. Monroe, Va.; 5th, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Ft. Worden, Wash.; 7th, Ft. Adams, R.I.; 8th, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; 9th, Key West, Fla.; 10th, Ft. Banks, Mass.; 11th, Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.; 12th, Ft. Totten, N.Y.; 13th, Ft. DuPont, Del.; 14th, Ft. Screven, Ga.

MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—Capt. F. K. Fergusson, C.A.C., commanding.

MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—1st Lieut. Clifford L. Corbin, C.A.C., commanding.

The Armistead and Ringgold sailed from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Jan. 11, for San Francisco, Cal. Address care of Postmaster, N.Y. city.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—1st Lieut. Maxwell Murray, C.A.C., commanding.

GENERAL HENRY KNOX—1st Lieut. William E. Shedd, jr., C.A.C., commanding.

The Hunt and Knox arrived at Algiers, Algeria, Jan. 9 en route to the Philippines via the Suez Canal. Address care of Postmaster, N.Y. city.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Entire regiment Vancouver Bks., Wash.

2d Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.

3d Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Wright, Wash.

4th Inf.—Manila, P.I.

5th Inf.—Hqrs., E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, address Havana, Cuba; Hqrs. arrived in Cuba Oct. 6, 1906. Will sail from Cuba Feb. 26, en route to Flattsburg, N.Y., for station. A, B, C and D, Flattsburg, N.Y.

6th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Lincoln, N.D.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Missoula, Mont.

7th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Brady, Mich.; to sail for Manila, May 5, 1909.

8th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. A, B, I, K, L and M, Ft. McDowell, Cal.; C, D, E, F, G and H, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.

9th Inf.—A, B, C, D, E

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New York

25th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Hqs. arrived Sept. 13, 1907; to sail Sept. 15, 1909, for U.S., to be stationed at Ft. Logan, Colo., and Whipple Bks., Ariz.
26th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Hqs. arrived July 3, 1907; to sail for U.S. June 15, 1909. Hqs., band and two battalions to be stationed at Fort Wayne, one battalion at Fort Brady, Cuba. Hqs. arrived in Cuba Oct. 12, 1906. Will sail for United States April 1, 1909, and take station at Ft. Sheridan, Ill. I. K. L. and M. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
28th Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Snelling, Minn.
29th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Hqs. arrived Sept. 1, 1907; to sail Aug. 15, 1909, for U.S., to be stationed at Ft. Jay, Porter and Niagara, N.Y.
30th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Hqs. arrived Aug. 4, 1907; to sail for U.S. July 15, 1909, and proceed to Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for station.
Porto Rico Regiment.—Hqs., and A, B, E, F, G and H, San Juan; O and D, Henry Bks., Cayey.
Philippine Scouts.—Coa. 1 to 50, Manila, P.I.
All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.
All mail for troops in Cuba should be addressed to Havana, Cuba. Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Truman H. Newberry.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Herbert L. Satterlee.
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Major Gen. George F. Elliott.

Chiefs of Naval Bureaus, address Washington, D.C.:
Civil Engr. Richard C. Hollyday, Yards and Docks.
Rear Admiral William S. Cowles, Equipment.
Rear Admiral John E. Pillsbury, Bureau of Navigation.
Rear Admiral Newton E. Mason, Bureau of Ordnance.
Chief Constr. Washington L. Capps, Bureau of Construction and Repair.
Chief Constr. Washington L. Capps, Bureau of Steam Engineering.
Paymr. Gen. Eustace B. Rogers, Bureau Supplies and Accounts.
Surg. Gen. Presley M. Rixey, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

VESSELS OF U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected up to Feb. 2. Later changes will be found on another page.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, Commander-in-Chief.

The mail address of all vessels of the Atlantic Fleet is in care of Postmaster, New York city. Domestic postage only being required.
The vessels of the first four divisions of the Atlantic Fleet leave Gibraltar Feb. 6, and will arrive Hampton Roads Feb. 22.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, Commander.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Sperry.) Capt. Hugo Osterhaus. Arrived Jan. 31 at Gibraltar.
KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles E. Vreeland. Arrived Jan. 31 at Gibraltar.
VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Frank F. Fletcher. Arrived Jan. 31 at Gibraltar.
MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John Hubbard. Arrived Jan. 31 at Gibraltar.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, Commander.

GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Wainwright.) Capt. Edward F. Quailtrough. Arrived Jan. 31 at Gibraltar.
NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Reginald F. Nicholson. Arrived Jan. 31 at Gibraltar.
NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William H. H. Southerland. Arrived Feb. 1 at Gibraltar.
RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Joseph B. Murdoch. Arrived Feb. 1 at Gibraltar.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander.

LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Schroeder.) Capt. Kossuth Niles. Arrived Feb. 1 at Gibraltar.
VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Alexander Sharp. Arrived Feb. 1 at Gibraltar.
OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Thomas B. Howard. Arrived Feb. 1 at Gibraltar.
MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Robert M. Doyle. Arrived Feb. 1 at Gibraltar.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral William P. Potter, Commander.

WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Potter.) Capt. Frank E. Beatty. Arrived Feb. 1 at Gibraltar.
ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. John M. Bowyer. Arrived Feb. 1 at Gibraltar.
KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Walter C. Cowles. Arrived Feb. 1 at Gibraltar.
KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Hamilton Hutchins. Arrived Feb. 1 at Gibraltar.

Third Squadron.

Rear Admiral Conway H. Arnold, commander.

MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Arnold.) Capt. William B. Caperton. Arrived Jan. 31 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

BIRMINGHAM (scout cruiser), 2 guns. Capt. Burns T. Walling. Arrived Jan. 30 at Mobile, Ala.
IDAHO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. James M. Helm. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. John O. Fremont. Arrived Jan. 30 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
MONTANA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Alfred Reynolds. Arrived Jan. 29 at Colon, R. of P.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Cameron McK. Winslow. Sailed Jan. 31 from the navy yard, New York, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
NORTH CAROLINA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. William A. Marshall. Arrived Jan. 29 at Colon, R. of P.
SALEM (scout cruiser), 2 guns. Comdr. Albert L. Key. Arrived Jan. 26 at Charleston, S.C.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ABARENDA (collier) merchant complement. W. O. Fincke, master. At Negro Bay, Morocco.
AJAX (collier), merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. Arrived Jan. 31 at Gibraltar.
CELTIC (supply ship). Comdr. Harry McL. P. Huse. Sailed Jan. 31 from Syracuse, Sicily, for Catania, Sicily, and Naples, Italy.
CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. John B. Patton. Arrived Feb. 1 at Gibraltar.
PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Valentine S. Nelson. Arrived Jan. 31 at Gibraltar.
YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Comdr. Charles B. McVay. Sailed Feb. 1 from Gibraltar for Funchal, Madeira.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral William T. Swinburne, Commander-in-Chief.
Send mail for the vessels of the First Squadron in care of Postmaster, New York city.

First Squadron.

First Division.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Swinburne.) Capt. Alexander McCrackin. Arrived Jan. 27 at Callao, Peru.
COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles B. T. Moore. Arrived Jan. 27 at Callao, Peru.
MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Moses L. Wood. Arrived Jan. 27 at Callao, Peru.
PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Frank A. Wilner. Arrived Jan. 27 at Callao, Peru.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Uriel Seebree, commander.

TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Seebree.) Capt. Bradley A. Fiske. Arrived Jan. 27 at Callao, Peru.
CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Vincendon L. Ottman. Arrived Jan. 27 at Callao, Peru.
SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. James T. Smith. Arrived Jan. 27 at Callao, Peru.
WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Austin M. Knight. Arrived Jan. 27 at Callao, Peru.

Second Squadron.

Third Division.

MILWAUKEE, P.C., 14 guns. Capt. Charles O. Rogers. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
ST. LOUIS, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

Fourth Division.

There are at present no vessels assigned to this division.

Third Squadron.

Rear Admiral Giles B. Harber, commander.

Send mail for vessels of the Third Squadron, in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Harber.) Comdr. Harry S. Knapp. At Manila, P.I.
CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Louis S. Van Duzer. At Manila, P.I.
DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. James P. Parker. At Manila, P.I.
GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Marbury Johnston. At Manila, P.I.

Second Division.

CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Edward E. Wright. At Manila, P.I.
WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Edward Lloyd, jr. At Shanghai, China.
HELENA, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Wilson W. Buchanan. Arrived Feb. 1 at Callao, Peru.
VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Arthur Crenshaw. At Hankow, China.
CALLAO, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Roy C. Smith. At Nanking, China.
SAMAR, 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Thomas Withers, jr. At Hong Kong, China.

FIRST TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Send mail for flotilla in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

Lieut. James H. Tomb, commander.

CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. James H. Tomb. At Cavite, P.I.
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Ensign Charles K. Jones. At Cavite, P.I.
BARRY (destroyer). Ensign John M. Smeallie. At Cavite, P.I.
DALE (destroyer). Ensign Charles K. Jones. At Cavite, P.I.
DECATUR (destroyer). At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. The Decatur has been ordered out of commission.

VESSELS IN RESERVE.

MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. Comdr. John A. Hoogewerff. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
MONTREY, M., 4 guns. Comdr. John A. Hoogewerff. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

TUGS.

PISCATAQUA. Btan. Nelson R. King. At Cavite, P.I.
WOMPATUCK. Btan. Thomas F. Greene. At Olongapo, P.I.

FLEET AUXILIARIES.

ALEXANDER (collier) merchant complement. Edward W. Henricks, master. At Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
ARTHUR (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Bion B. Bierer. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
GLACIER (supply ship). Comdr. William S. Hogg. At Callao, Peru. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
IRIS (collier) merchant complement. A. M. Whitton, master. Sailed Feb. 2 from Guam for Manila, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
JUSTI (collier). Henry T. Meriwether, master. At Panama. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NANSHAN (collier) merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. Sailed Feb. 2 from Guam for Manila, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
POMPEY (collier), merchant complement. James Smith, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
RAINBOW (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. Edward C. Capehart. At Manila, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
RELIEF (hospital ship). Surg. Arthur W. Dunbar. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
SATURN (collier), merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. Arrived Jan. 28 at San Diego, Cal. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Thomas P. Magruder. At the navy yard, New York. In reserve.
ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Harry M. Dombaugh. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
BRUTUS (collier) merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At Colon. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BUFFALO, C.C., 6 guns. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. Sailed

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SOLE IMPORTERS
NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO

Jan. 8 from Honolulu for San Francisco. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
CAESAR (collier), merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. Arrived Jan. 28 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
CHESTER (scout cruiser), 2 guns. Comdr. Henry B. Wilson. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
CHEYENNE, M., 6 guns. Comdr. John J. Knapp. At San Diego, Cal. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal. N.Y. city.
CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
CHOCTAW (tug). Chief Btan. Stephen McCarthy. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John H. Shipley. At Curacao, West Indies. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DIXIE, C.C., 12 secondary battery guns. Comdr. Harry George. Placed in commission Feb. 2 at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Thomas Fortune. (tender). Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
GRAMPS (submarine). Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
HANNIBAL (collier) merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. Arrived Jan. 26 at Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
HIST (surveying ship). Comdr. Arimstead Rust. Arrived Jan. 31 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. John B. Collins. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. is in reserve.
IROQUOIS (tug). Lieut. Comdr. Stanford E. Moses. At Honolulu. Address there.
LEBANON (collier) merchant complement. Jeremiah Merithew, master. At Buzzards Bay, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Frank K. Hill. Sailed Jan. 27 from Portsmouth, N.H., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 14 secondary battery guns. Comdr. Thomas Snowden. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Edward Simpson. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
NERO (collier) merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. Arrived Jan. 27 at Charleston, S.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NEVADA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Harry M. Dombaugh. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
OLYMPIA, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
OSCEOLA (tug). Chief Btan. George B. Hendry. Arrived Jan. 26 at Mobile, Ala. Send mail to the naval station, Key West, Fla.
PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. John L. Purcell. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PEORIA. Btan. Harold S. Olsen. At San Juan, P.R. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PIKE (submarine). Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
POTOMAC (tug). Chief Btan. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
PRAIRIE, C.C., 12 secondary battery guns. Comdr. Frank W. Kellogg.
ROCKET (tug). Chief Btan. John Mahony. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
SORFON, G., Lieut. Comdr. George W. Logan. Arrived Jan. 28 at Constantinople. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SOLACE (supply ship), 3 secondary battery guns. Comdr. John M. Ellicott. Sailed Jan. 30, from Punta Arenas, Strait of Magellan, for Buenos Aires, Argentine. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
STERLING (collier) merchant complement. Gustav E. Peterson, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SUPPLY (supply ship), 12 secondary battery guns. Comdr. Richard M. Hughes. Sailed Feb. 1 from Honolulu for the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
SYLPH, C.G., 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Roger Williams. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John Hood. Arrived Jan. 29 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
TECUMSEH (tug). Btan. Arthur D. Warwick. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
TRITON (tug). Chief Btan. August Ohmsen. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
UNCAS (tug). Chief Btan. August Wohltman. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
WOLVERINE, C., 10 secondary battery guns. Comdr. William P. White. At Erie, Pa. Address there.
YANKEE, C.C., 12 secondary battery guns. Sunk in Buzzard's Bay. Send mail to New Bedford, Mass.
YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Harry A. Field. At Callao, Peru. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

THIRD TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Willis G. Mitchell, Flotilla Commander.

Send mail to the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.
MACDONOUGH (torpedoboat). Lieut. Willis G. Mitchell. At Pensacola, Fla.

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The healthful fragrance of SOZODONT tooth powder penetrates the minutest crevices of the teeth, is absorbed by the mucous membrane of the mouth, renders the entire oral cavity antiseptic, clean and pure and leaves a delicious, cool, cleanly sensation for hours after use.

SOZODONT is the greatest of all American Dentifrices.

The faithful use of SOZODONT in the Army will prove an invaluable aid in fulfilling that necessary requirement—strong, healthy teeth.

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WILKES (torpedoboot). Ensign George C. Pegram. At Pensacola, Fla.
TINGEY (torpedoboot). Lieut. James O. Richardson. At Pensacola, Fla.
DE LONG (torpedoboot). Lieut. Frank H. Sadler. At Pensacola, Fla.
THORNTON (torpedoboot). Lieut. Charles A. Blakeley. At Pensacola, Fla.

SUBMARINE FLOTILLAS.

CASTINE (parent ship), 2 secondary battery guns. Comdr. John D. McDonald. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

FIRST SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Ensign Prentiss P. Bassett, Commander.
Send mail to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
PLUNKER. Ensign Prentiss P. Bassett. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
NINA (tender). Chief Bttn. John S. Croghan. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

SECOND SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Charles E. Courtney, Commander.
Send mail to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
VIPER. Lieut. Donald O. Bingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
CUTLEFISH. Lieut. Edward J. Marquart. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
TARANTULA. Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
OTOPUS. Lieut. Charles E. Courtney. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

RESERVE TORPEDO FLOTILLA AT NORFOLK.

Lieut. Frederick V. McNair, commander.
At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.—Torpedoboots: Bailey, Nicholson, O'Brien, Porter, Shubrick, Somers, and Stockton; and the submarines Adder, Holland and Moccasin.

RESERVE TORPEDO FLOTILLA AT CHARLESTON.

Lieut. Louis C. Richardson, commander.
At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.—Torpedoboots: Biddle, Craven, Cushing, Dahlgren, Dupont, Ericsson, Foote, MacKenzie, Rodgers, Stringham and Winslow; destroyer Worden; and the old cruiser Atlanta used as a barracks for the men of the flotilla.

PACIFIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Comdr. William A. Gill, commander.
Send mail for vessels of flotilla in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
ALBANY (parent ship), 10 guns. Comdr. William S. Benson. At San Diego, Cal.

First Flotilla.

Lieut. John G. Church, commander.
Send mail to Mare Island, Cal.
WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. John G. Church. Arrived Jan. 26 at Mare Island, Cal.
HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Ernest Friedrich. At Mare Island, Cal. Placed in reserve Jan. 28.
HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Frank McCommon. Arrived Jan. 26 at Mare Island, Cal.
TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick. Cruising in Santa Barbara Channel.

Second Flotilla.

Lieut. Edgar B. Larimer, commander.
PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Milton S. Davis. Cruising in Santa Barbara Channel.
PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles E. Brillhart. Cruising in Santa Barbara Channel.
PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Edgar B. Larimer. Cruising in Santa Barbara Channel.
STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Charles E. Smith. Cruising in Santa Barbara Channel.

Third Flotilla.

Lieut. Alfred G. Howe, commander.
DAVIS (torpedoboot). Ensign Ernest A. Swanson. At San Diego, Cal.
FARRAGUT (torpedoboot). Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At San Diego, Cal.
GOLDSBOROUGH (torpedoboot). Lieut. Daniel T. Ghent. At San Diego, Cal.
LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Alfred G. Howe. At San Diego, Cal.
ROWAN (torpedoboot). Ensign Earl R. Shipp. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ALLIANCE (station and storeship). Comdr. George R. Salisbury. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ANNAPOLIS (station ship). Capt. John F. Parker, retired. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
CONCORD (station ship at Guam during the absence of Supply). Lieut. Comdr. Frank H. Schofield. At Guam. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). Comdr. William F. Fullam. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there. The Boxer, Cumberland and Reina Mercedes are auxiliaries to the Constellation.
FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.
HANCOCK (receiving ship). Capt. Samuel W. B. Diehl. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Albert P. Nilsen. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. The

Seyvern is an auxiliary to the Hartford, is at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., under repair.
INDEPENDENCE (receiving ship). Capt. John B. Milton. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
LANCASTER (receiving ship). Capt. Albert G. Berry. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
MOHICAN (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Oscar W. Koester. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NEWARK (station ship). Comdr. Charles H. Harlow. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PENSACOLA (receiving ship). Lieut. Comdr. Edward W. Eberle. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Intrepid is used as auxiliary to the Pensacola.
PHILADELPHIA (receiving ship). Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there. The Nipic is an auxiliary to the Philadelphia.
SOUTHERY (receiving ship). Chief Bttn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Tepeka is an auxiliary to the Southery.
TEXAS (receiving ship). Lieut. Thomas L. Osburn. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
WABASH (receiving ship). Capt. Charles E. Fox. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

STATE TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS (Pennsylvania nautical schoolship). Comdr. Charles N. Atwater, retired. The Adams will leave Philadelphia on her winter's cruise Jan. 20; leaves Port of Spain Feb. 27; leaves Fort de France March 9; leaves St. Kitts March 20; leaves St. Thomas March 29; returns to Philadelphia April 14. Mail should be sent in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts nautical schoolship). Comdr. William F. Low, retired. Send mail to the State House, Boston, Mass.
NEWPORT (New York nautical schoolship). Lieut. Comdr. Lay H. Everhart, retired. At dock foot of East 24th street, New York city. Send mail in care of Station F, New York city.

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Alice, Norfolk, Va.
Apache, New York.
Chickasaw, Newport.
Choctaw, Washington.
Hercules, Norfolk, Va.
Ireque, at Honolulu.
Iwawa, Boston, Mass.
Massachusetts, Key West, Fla.
Mohawk, Norfolk, Va.
Modoc, Philadelphia, Pa.
Narkeeta, New York.
Navajo, at Mare Island, Cal.
Nemacot, Portsmouth, N.H.
Pawnee, Newport, R.I.
Pawtucket, Puget Sound, Wash.
Penacook, Norfolk, Va.

LIST OF VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Amphitrite, at Philadelphia.
Ararat, at Cavite.
Bagley, at Annapolis.
Baltimore, at New York.
Barney, at Norfolk, Va.
Birmingham, at Mare Isl., Cal.
Blakeley, at New York.
Boston, at Puget Sound.
Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Pa.
Cincinnati, at Mare Island.
Constitution, at Boston.
Columbia, at Philadelphia.
Detroit, at Boston.
Dixie, at Philadelphia.
Eagle, at Norfolk.
Elcano, at Cavite.
Florida, at New York.
Fox, at Mare Island, Cal.
Frolic, at Cavite.
General Alava, at Cavite.
Gwin, at New York.
Hornet, at Norfolk.
Iowa, at Norfolk.
Katahdin, at Philadelphia.
Leonidas, at Portsmouth, N.H.
McKee, at Newport, R.I.
Manila, at Mare Isl., Cal.
Manly, at Annapolis.
Marblehead, at Mare Island.

VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Aileen, New York city.
Alert, San Francisco, Cal.
Alvarado, New Orleans, La.
Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Mich.
Dorothea, Chicago, Ill.
Essex, Toledo, Ohio.
Gloucester, Boston, Mass.
Gopher, Duluth, Minn.
Granite State, New York city.
Hawk, Cleveland, Ohio.
Hantress, at St. Louis.
Isle de Cuba, at Baltimore.
Isle de Luzon, New Orleans, La.
Machias, at New Haven, Conn.
Oncida, Washington, D.C.
Portsmouth, Hoboken, N.J.
Puritan, Washington, D.C.
Sandoval, Rochester, N.Y.
Stranger, New Orleans, La.
Sylvia, Philadelphia, Pa.
Vixen, Camden, N.J.
Wasp, New York city.
Yantic, Hancock, Mich.

FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

By an improvement in the 3-inch field gun that will employ the recoil to open the breech-block, which then shuts automatically on the introduction of the cartridge. Colonel Deport, the French expert, promises to release one-sixth of the men heretofore required to man these batteries for other duties. The number freed, 2,400, would be sufficient to operate twenty-four new batteries. The invention includes an ingenious contrivance for obviating the necessity of lowering the gun, and the total weight is reduced by six hundredweight for the gun and almost as much for the ammunition wagon, which thus makes the new model especially fit for use in the artillery attached to independent cavalry divisions.

At the medical congress to open in Bombay, Feb. 22, the deliberations will embrace the etiology, prophylaxis and treatment of plague, enteric fever, malarial fever, dysentery, cholera and other tropical diseases, the study of snake venom and of animal parasites and disease carriers, sanitation as applied to India, tropical surgery and naval and military hygiene. Leading authorities on various aspects of tropical medicine from outside India will attend and contribute papers on special subjects.

To hope for reduction of armaments by the nations is vain, if precedents count for anything, says Mr. Haldane, the British Secretary for War. Great Britain's plea for it was practically rejected at The Hague. It may be easy to say the way to disarm is to disarm, but no nation being willing to begin. Mr. Haldane's argument is that his own country cannot longer run the risks of a small and entirely professional establishment.

The British Admiralty circular, issued some time ago, offering to pay clever dockyard employees for suggestions of mechanical appliances for saving labor and cost, has ceased to stimulate to much extra activity, as the rewards so far given have been of such mean proportions.

CURE AT CITY MISSION

Awful Case of Scabies—Body a Mass of Sores from Scratching—Her

TORTURES YIELD TO CUTICURA

"A young woman came to our city mission in a most awful condition physically. Our doctor examined her and told us that she had scabies (the itch), incipient paresis, rheumatism, etc., brought on from exposure. Her poor body was a mass of sores from scratching and she was not able to retain solid food. We worked hard over her for seven weeks but we could see little improvement. One day I bought a cake of Cuticura Soap and a bottle of Cuticura Resolvent, and we bathed our patient well and gave her a full dose of the Resolvent. She slept better that night and the next day I got a box of Cuticura Ointment. In five weeks this young woman was able to look for a position, and she is now strong and well. Laura Jane Bates, 85 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y., Mar. 11, 1907."

It is stated that some of the inventions are valuable and will save the country large sums of money, but in no case has any man received more than \$25 for his ingenuity. It is related that one man submitted an invention which enables a diver in difficulties under water to attach another air pipe and cut the pipe which is entangled in wreckage. Until this ingenious device was submitted such a thing was thought impossible. The Admiralty officials adopted the idea and awarded the clever inventor the sum of \$15.

In a speech a few days ago at Halifax the British War Secretary outlined the military situation thus: Peaceful Great Britain looks at her neighbors and finds every one of them of any importance a great military camp. France and Germany have each 600,000 men under arms all the time, with four if not five times that number in trained reserves ready at short notice to join the colors and bring the firing line up to between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 effectives. Austria and Italy have systems inferior numerically only to those of Germany and France. Russia has reorganized its army in the light of the experience of the war with Japan, and its soldiers are conservatively estimated to number 1,200,000 on a peace footing. The British business man casting his eye over Europe and seeing men in arms by millions, asked, "What have we?" This question persistently asked by thousands has had, according to Mr. Haldane, a great effect on British thought, and exerted an influence reflected in the present scheme of British military development, the end of which is to have always at hand a force of 800,000 men more or less trained, including beside the regulars and reserves 325,000 territorials.

A new bayonet adopted for the British army, to overcome the short reach of the present army rifle, while five inches longer than the old bayonet, still keeps the British soldier at a disadvantage in this particular as compared with the soldier of the continental armies, whose reach is as follows: France, 5 ft. 11 ins.; Germany, 5 ft. 9 3/4 ins.; Russia, 5 ft. 9 ins.; Japan, 5 ft. 5 1/2 ins.; Italy, 5 ft. 2 1/4 ins.; Austria, 4 ft. 11 1/2 ins., while that of Great Britain is 5 ft. 1 3/4 ins. The United Service Gazette describes the new bayonet, on the other hand, as one better adapted for such subsidiary purposes as cutting brushwood, etc., and in general the finest weapon of its kind that modern science can devise, for it is the opinion of experts that as much reliance can be placed upon it as on the best Toledo blade.

A new field searchlight equipment adopted by the engineers of the Dutch army consists of a projector wagon and a self-propelled dynamo vehicle with benzine motor. The projector has a diameter of 60 centimeters (23.622 ins.), yielding light equivalent to 26,000 candle-power with a current of forty-five volts; it is fitted with an iris diaphragm, and is worked by hand. The motor of the dynamo vehicle develops from nine to twelve horsepower; and its initial feed suffices for ten hours' work. The light is in full operation within fifteen minutes of reaching the allotted position.

The British ocean-going destroyer Amazon, now ready for commission, has a displacement of 876 tons, and she is fitted with turbines developing collectively 15,500 horsepower, propelling her at a mean speed of 33 1/3 knots. The Amazon is the first destroyer equipped with four-inch breech-loading guns, the heaviest gun hitherto carried by destroyers having been the twelve-pounder quick-firing gun.

Five German manufacturers of automobiles have been successful in gaining the subvention of \$1,000 offered by the German government in the competition between motor wagons for military purposes for prizes in tests of endurance, hill-climbing powers and general strength of the vehicles submitted in a long run.

In Danzer's Arme-Zeitung, Austrian distrust of Italy, a fellow-member with Austria and Germany of the Triple Alliance, is shown, where Italy is referred to as "our enemy at Custoza and Lissa, our friend to-day, and possibly our enemy to-morrow." The Arme-Zeitung criticizes the Austrian naval administration thus: "Since 1866 the navy has been in unhappy hands, and its staff administration is now a theoretical character. For years back the shipbuilding program has been nothing more than a simple exchange of old and obsolescent ships, and of practical progress in the development of the fleet there is no vestige. At the head of the administration are many high officers who must understand the dangers, but their efforts are unavailing. Italy praises the Austrian ships—*über den grünen Ätze*—and builds vessels entirely different! Is there to be no unity of doctrine in the command and use of the army and the fleet?"

Supineness among the inspectors of the French navy is held responsible for a delay in construction of French vessels consequent upon the discovery that some forty tons of armor-plates received at Toulon, and others at Rochefort, are discovered to be defective and will have to be replaced.

The British Board of Admiralty is said to have decided on a considerable decrease of the allotment for the building of submarines, showing a preference for small torpedo destroyers of high speed and with a wide radius of action. A number of these are to be provided for this year. According to the Hampshire Telegraph: "The submarine has never really 'caught on' with the British navy, since it suffers from so many limitations and drawbacks. But experiments are still being conducted at Portsmouth with models of a new type of submarine that was brought



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under the notice of the Admiralty some little time back. It is stated that this type embodies some entirely new principles, and that it is equally effective as a fighting unit above water or below. A feature of this new craft is said to be that it will carry both guns and torpedo tubes."

A bundle of papers, consisting of plans and drawings of the new French battleship *Voltaire*, recently launched, was picked up a few weeks ago near Toulon. The police are now investigating the find in connection with a letter picked up on the floor of a café, written by a man named Gilbertas, to a German admiral with information concerning the *Voltaire*, and which led to Gilbertas's arrest.

The National Service League has taken advantage of the stir caused by the anonymous play "An Englishman's Home" to issue an urgent appeal in behalf of its object, to bring about compulsory military training in Great Britain. It gives the details of a scheme by which within four years 400,000 trained men can be added to the home defense army. It contends that the extra cost would not exceed \$20,000,000, instead of \$100,000,000, as stated in Parliament. The appeal is signed by Field Marshal Lord Roberts, who is president of the league; Lord Curzon, Viscount Milner and other vice-presidents.

In the British naval gunnery tests for 1908, in which, as regards the heavy guns, ten fleets or squadrons were concerned, with 117 ships and 1,277 men firing, the average points scored per man were 45.775, as compared with 36.884 in 1907. As reported in the *Sun*, the China squadron again heads the list, with six ships and seventy-four men firing. The points per man were 63.617. The best ship was the *King Alfred*, with a score of 71.18. The biggest fleet was the Home and the 5th Cruiser Squadron, which was fourth in order of merit, with thirty-eight ships and 394 men firing and making 48.124 points per man. The best ship was the *Argonaut*, with a score of 79.14. The second place was taken by the second biggest fleet, the Channel, with the 1st Cruiser Squadron, twenty ships and 284 men firing. The points per man were 50.981. The best ship was the *Good Hope*, with a score of 81.33, which was the highest score of any individual ship. The report on the quick-firing twelve-pounder guns covers nine fleets and squadrons. The China fleet is again first, with four ships and thirty-six men firing. The hits per minute were 6.939; the best ship was the *King Alfred*, with 9.45 hits per minute. The home fleet, the biggest, was second, with twenty-eight ships and 330 men and 6.445 hits per minute. The best ship was the *Blake*, with 10.67 hits, which is the best ship's record. In all the fleets seventy-six ships altogether were concerned, with 865 men firing. The average hits per minute were 5.319. With the six-pounder guns the China fleet was again first. Eighty-six ships in all were concerned, the average hits per minute being 4.507. In the results of battle practice with torpedo-boats and destroyers the China fleet also headed the list. In all 139 ships were concerned, with 701 men firing. The average points per man were 73.156.

The Trade-unionists protest against the acceptance by the British military bands of engagements to play for

civic functions as being unfair competition. Mr. Haldane replies that, since the price paid the military bands is higher than that asked by the civilian bands, there is no competition. It is not believed, however, that the matter will be allowed to drop here, but that legislation will be asked by the civilian musicians to strengthen the position of the latter.

The British papers are of the opinion that the adoption of khaki as a uniform dress, save in the hill country of India, where the surroundings are drab, was a mistake, and has served to lessen recruiting, from the very fact of the unattractiveness of the uniform. Attention is called to the fact that, even in India, in former years khaki was never worn in peace times, being reserved solely for fighting purposes. The man of the Territorial force, particularly, must see some dash of color in the service dress to excite his desire to participate in the glories of parade and battle practice even in his home town.

The interchangeability of officers, that already exists to a limited extent in the British army, is to be further extended. All officers are to be invited to visit the other branches of the service in the division to which they are attached. Infantry are to visit artillery units at training, cavalry officers are to give like attention to royal engineers, etc., and a general interchange of visits is to be carried out, with a view to promoting the public good. By this means it is hoped to broaden the military outlook of the individual officer, and avoid a repetition of the disastrous results in the opening of the South Africa campaign that have been ascribed to the lack of understanding of one arm of the service by the other.

In line with what might be our troubles were we to hearken to the ill-advised appeals of the anti-imperialists for the granting of immediate self-government to the inhabitants of our island possessions is this plaint of the *London Military Mail*: "Who is to blame for the present state of affairs in India? We are ourselves! With our beautiful and philanthropic policy of brotherly love and equality for the dusky denizens of our Indian Empire, we have made an awful mistake by imagining that our generosity would meet with success, and that our desire to give the wild Hindu the benefits of a modified home rule would raise no obstacles in the path of progress. We have allowed politicians to wander about the country, filling the native mind with peculiar ideas of the relation between the two races; worse still, we have allowed these same politicians to speak in Parliament on subjects of which they have little knowledge or experience, beyond that gathered from a hasty rush round India in the cold season, and the picking of other men's brains in books on India and her people. The educated native reads his paper, reads the speeches of these foolish politicians and judges all Englishmen at home and in India by the same standard. Can we wonder, then, at the changed attitude of the native toward us? All Bengal is seething in a whirlpool of unrest through our hasty experimenting with domestic policy, and a gradual relaxation of military rule. The time has not yet arrived for absolute self-government. We must first crush out these smoldering sparks of sedition and unrest; to do this we must be firm and strong, and the British soldier is the instrument with which the government must carry out this stern duty. Interference of ignorant politicians and other busybodies at home must cease, their misplaced zeal and sympathy must be turned elsewhere."

A new device is to be introduced in the British navy for preventing the Whitehead directors from becoming distorted and their centers from being thrown out of alignment with the center of the vessel on which they are placed. Hitherto there has been no certain means of detecting possible errors and again centering the stands. This is now to be remedied, says the *Hampshire Telegraph*, by the attachment of strips of brass to the engine-beds on either side and immediately under the centers of the instrument, when shipped. By aligning the directors along the brass strips, which are to be 4 inches in length, any deviation from the true line of keel will be promptly detected.

The *Hampshire Telegraph* thinks that while it is just as feasible to build a 50,000-ton battleship as a 26,000-ton ship such as is proposed for the United States Navy, "the question arises as to the utility of such huge monsters. Such an advance in size would, of course, be accompanied by an increase in gun power, in the caliber of the guns as well as in their numbers, but it is the human element that comes in at this stage. It is quite possible to build a ship so large and so powerfully armed as to be beyond the possibility of human beings to fight it. A succession of the thunderous discharges and consequent shocks caused by the firing of eight or ten 13-inch guns would probably so daze the gunnery staff as to render straight shooting impossible."

The French navy in 1908 suffered several severe accidents, and had a number of exciting incidents during the year. The *Formidables*, *Neptune* and *Courbet*, lately con-

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demned, have had no large ships laid down to replace them, and only one large unit, the 14,000-ton armored cruiser *Waldeck-Rousseau*, was launched. During the same time Germany launched four 18,000-ton battleships and one of 15,000 tons. Italy, in 1908, floated three cruisers of 10,000 tons. France added to her fleet during the year the 12,570-ton armored cruiser *Michelet*. The *Ernest Renan*, 13,644 tons, though completed, has not yet finished her trials. France has in hand six *Dantons* and the armored cruisers *Quinet* and *Rousseau*.

The firm of Rice and Duval, makers of uniforms for the officers of the Army and Navy, who for many years have been at 231 Broadway, New York city, in order better to handle their increasing business and accommodate their large number of patrons, will move into more spacious and better adapted quarters at 258-260 Fifth avenue, early in February. This location being nearer the theater and club district and in what is becoming an extensive trade center of the city, will be more convenient for Army and Navy men who contemplate replenishing their wardrobes while in town. In the new quarters, which affords a frontage of fifty feet and is the largest frontage of any tailoring establishment on Fifth avenue, will be commodious dressing rooms and separate departments for handling the uniform trade. The interior is to be of light mahogany finish and the furniture of leather. Mr. John H. Strahan, the present head of the concern, states that their Army and Navy business has been very good the past year, which is one instance of proof that so-called hard times in a commercial sense do not affect Service trade to any extent. Rice and Duval expect to be fully settled in their new home by the time of the fleet's return this month, and ready to welcome their old customers among its officers.

Franklin Matthews's "With the Battle Fleet," a second printing being practically exhausted, has gone into a third edition, consisting of 5,000 copies. A case containing 450 copies of the first edition reached the Louisiana at Colombo and the books were put on sale upon leaving that port. B. W. Huebsch, the publisher, informs us that on the same day all were purchased on the one ship alone. Those who failed to get books on that ship entered their subscriptions and the same thing is being done on the other fifteen ships of the fleet. Orders will be filled at Hampton Roads and the book will be on sale at Old Point Comfort and the vicinity so that those who go to welcome the fleet may be supplied.

The commanding officer had surprised the young lieutenant and his daughter trying to occupy the same chair. The lieutenant sprang to his feet and saluted. "Sir!" he said. "I have the honor to report an engagement at close quarters, in which I have been entirely victorious. It now merely remains for you to give your sanction to the terms of surrender."—*Civil and Military Gazette, Lahore, Ind.*

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